

59th Volume.

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AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC



FOR THE YEAR

1884.

CLARKSON, PHIL.

LANCASTER, PA.

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, 15 North Queen Str.

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Eclipses for the year 1884.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon, viz:

The first is a partial eclipse of the Sun, on the 27th of March, at 1 o'clock 2 min. in the morning; therefore invisible here, but visible in Iceland and at the North Pole.

The second is a total eclipse of the Moon, on the 10th of April, at 6 o'clock 46 min. in the morning; at the setting of the Moon, a small portion of it will be visible. In California the eclipse will be total at 3 o'clock 45 min. in the morning.

The third is a partial eclipse of the Sun, on

the 25th of April, at 9 o'clock 46 min. in the morning; invisible here, but visible on the Southern Atlantic Ocean, in Patagonia and at the Cape of Good Hope.

The fourth is a total eclipse of the Moon, on the 4th of October. The Moon rises partially obscured at 5 o'clock 50 min. in the evening, and the obscuration ends at 6 o'clock 49 min. in the evening.

The fifth is a partial eclipse of the Sun, on the 18th of October, at 7 o'clock 18 min. in the evening; invisible here, but visible in Kamtchatka and on the Northern Pacific Ocean.

SUN (○) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 20th, 12 o'clock 20 m. in the morning.
Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 20th, 8 o'clock 3 m. in the evening.
Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, Sept. 22d, 10 o'clock 16 m. in the forenoon.
Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, Dec. 21st, 5 o'clock 12 m. in the morning.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1884.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1884:

The SUN is this year the reigning Planet.

This Planet is moderately good, warm and dry, a kind Planet, if it has good aspects, makes persons handsome, causes curled hair, strong, magnanimous, thoughtful, peaceable, great, honored, and imparts long life.

Year in general.—The solar year is generally dry, less humid and moderately warm.

Spring.—In temperate, in the commencement pretty humid particularly in April, which is very changeable. May is pleasant and dry, but towards the close of the month, it will be cold and frosty. The sheep should therefore be kept from the grain field, and also as much as possible from the meadows.

Summer.—July is not altogether safe from frost, and besides there will be great drought. August in the commencement will be windy, but afterwards clear and calm. The days are hot, but the nights cool, and the summer for the most part is pleasant, but closes with stormy weather.

Autumn and Winter.—Are agreeable, dry and pleasant. Frost sets in and it freezes early, but with a moderate degree of cold; commences with rough and unpleasant weather, but will soon become pleasant. February commences with pleasant weather, but closes with great coldness, which continues until in March.

Cultivation of Summer Grain.—It must be commenced early, and as much as possible sown under. Barley and Oats will not grow much, but will be good in the grain. Peas and other leguminous plants will not produce much, unless sown on moist ground, where the manure is already decayed. Flax will not be worth much. Hemp will be

short and thin. There will be but little hay. The sheep should be kept timely from the meadows. The second-math will grow well. Cabbage and Turnips, on account of the drought, cannot grow well.

Cultivation of Winter Grain.—Rye will be very good, but a small crop, as also the Wheat. In the spring the sheep should be kept from the grain fields.

Autumn Seeding.—The Autumn Seeding should be well sown under, so that in the following wet spring it may not grow out; it is not necessary that it be sown very early.

Fruit.—There will be more apples than pears, and an abundance of cherries, nuts, prunes and acorns.

Hops.—Although promising at first, yet there will be little or nothing of them. Therefore timely provision should be made for the deficiency.

Wine.—If in the last year there was no principal wine, it will grow this year; for Mars, the Sun and the thereupon following Venus constitute every seven years the right wine year.

Tempests and Thunderstorms.—The east and north wind mostly prevail this year; at times also the west wind; but the south wind very seldom. There will be frequent storms, accompanied with thunder, lightning and hail, which will be dangerous to the crops.

Reptiles and Vermin.—There will be an abundance of toads, snakes and grasshoppers; worms will be apt to grow in the grain.

Fish.—Will be moderately abundant everywhere.

Diseases.—At the close of the winter pleurisy, internal ulcers and inflammatory fevers will prevail; also often apoplexy, quinsy, cramp, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the liver, headache and pains in the spine.

AGRICULTURAL
ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1884;

*Being a Bisextile or Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July, the 108th of American Independence.*

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon; the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, list of courts, &c.

Carefully calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



LANCASTER:

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, No. 15 North Queen street, east side,
where German Almanacs may also be had.

Moveable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

- Septuagesima Sunday, February 10.
 Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday, Feb. 24.
 Shrove Tuesday, February 26.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, Feb. 27.
 Palm Sunday, April 6.
 Easter Sunday, April 13.
 Low Sunday, April 20.
 Rogation Sunday, May 18.
 Ascension Day, May 22.
 Whit Sunday, June 1.
 Trinity Sunday, June 8.
 Corpus Christi, June 12.
 First Sunday in Advent, November 30.
 Sundays after Trinity are 24 this year.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

- 1st. On the 5th of March.
 2d. On the 4th of June.
 3d. On the 17th of September.
 4th. On the 17th of December.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	F. G.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	4
Epacts	3
Solar Cycle	17
Roman Indiction	12
Julian Period	6597

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5645 commences on the 20th of September 1884.

The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1302 commences on the 21st of October 1884.

Characters of the Constellations.

-  Aries, the Ram.
 Taurus, the Bull.
 Gemini, the Twins.
 Cancer, the Crab.

-  Leo, the Lion.
 Virgo, the Virgin.
 Libra, the Balance.
 Scorpio, the Scorpion.

-  Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Aquarius, the Butler.
 Pisces, the Fishes.

Astronomical Characters explained :



New Moon.



First quarter, or Moon in general.



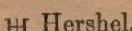
Full Moon.



Last quarter, or Moon in general.

-  Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
 Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 Moon's Ascension.
 Moon's Descention.
 Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
 Moon in perigee, nearest to the earth.

Planets and Aspects.

-  Saturn,
 Jupiter,
 Mars,
 Sun,
 Venus,
 Mercury,
 Earth,  Moon,
 Hershel.

-  Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
 Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.
 Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
 Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
 Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of this Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by LAWRENCE J. IBACH, successor to CHAS. F. EGELMAN.—All Almanacs without the Calculator's name are suspicious.

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Agricultural.

Progressive Farmers.

The true farmer does not stop to count the cost of improvement, for his reason prompts him to believe that he cannot go wrong by endeavoring to improve. Every acre of his farm is cultivated to its highest capacity and his soil never deteriorates in quality. He rotates his crops with a view to increased fertility, and he estimates his profits by the amount of expense entailed in securing that profit. The failure to realize immediate results does not discourage him, for he knows that, through his judicious system of cultivation, the realization is but deferred for a little while longer. He farms for profit and he spends for profit. He knows nothing of stinted economy, which saves to-day and robs to-morrow. The farm is his bank, his workshop and his occupation, no stone being left unturned, and no portion slighted at the cost of another part.

A good farm means good stock. The squealing hog has no place on it, but must be superseded by the quiet thoroughbreds. The tangle-fleeced, small-carcassed sheep cannot be allowed where only the merino, the Cotswold and the Oxford Down are adapted. The scraggy bovines of the past are seen no more, for the deep-milking Holstein, the cream-giving Jersey and the beef-producing Hereford have occupied their places. The thoroughbred and the Clydesdale plow the fields that formerly yielded to the wind-broken plugs, and the wagons and implements are of the most approved labor-saving patterns. All this means capital and is expensive; but when we consider the fact that it costs no more to keep the best than the bad, and that expense means profit in the end, the cost is not so formidable as it seems.

But the manure heap is the most important of all. A good farmer can be selected by the manner in which he keeps his manure. The manure is the wealth—the bank on which the check is drawn—and it is imprudent to neglect it. Drenching rains and scorching suns carry upward and downward the soluble and volatile constituents of the unprotected heap, and often

great ditches are dug to allow the black liquid riches to pass off and away forever. But the good farmer works differently. He makes his manure fine, attends personally to the process of decomposition, protects it from the weather and endeavors to make it a ready food for the crops when hauled to the fields. Farming pays well—to good farmers.

Waste Material on the Farm.

If farmers would take the trouble to ascertain the value of that which is more or less thrown away at their homes they would perhaps make better use of much that is considered worthless. Vegetable tops make excellent additions to the compost heap from time to time, and such material is really valuable. Beet tops are very rich in nitrogen, and those from carrots, parsnips and turnips are well supplied with potash and also a fair quantity of the phosphates. Potato vines contain a large quantity of potash, and there is nothing more valuable for composting than the refuse from a potato crop. The vines from sweet potatoes afford the best mulching material for covering strawberries that can be used, and when out of use can then be composted. The fact is, all the tops of vegetables should do service as a mulch before being carried to the compost heap, and it is in such capacity that they render cornstalks valuable. The best method for mulching with the wastage from vegetables is to cover the vines intended to be mulched, and lay rows of cornstalks on the top of it in order to prevent disturbance from winds. One of the most serious losses is corncobs, which contain in the ash nearly one-fourth potash. When we consider that the potash in the cobs is all derived from the soil on which the corn is grown it becomes a duty to restore it. Cobs can be used as fuel without loss, but the ashes should be carefully saved. A large amount of waste is often permitted, such as allowing corncobs to be scattered here and there over the fields wherever hogs are fed when running at large. It is true the cobs rot and do service in the

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h.	SUN sets. m.	O. slo. e
Tuesday	1 New Year	3	8 36	2	2 28	Orion so. 6 53 ☽	47	23	4	37 20
Wednesday	2 Abel, Seth	4	9 37	16	3 17	○ in perigee	47	23	4	37 21
Thursday	3 Enoch	5	10 38	2	4 6	♂ rises 8 0	47	23	4	37 22
Friday	4 Methusalem	5	11 41	14	4 54	☽ gr. dist. east	57	22	4	38 23
Saturday	5 Simon	6	morn.	26	5 46	☽ 5. ♀ sets 5 27	57	22	4	38 24

1] Epiphany.

Matth. 2.

Days' length 9 hours 18 min.

Sunday	6 Epiphany	7	12 47	9	6 37	♀ rises 6 41	67	21	4	39 25
Monday	7 Isidor	8	1 54	22	7 31	♀ sets 7 0	67	21	4	39 26
Tuesday	8 Erhard	9	2 55	8	8 30	♂ rises 7 12	67	20	4	40 27
Wednesday	9 Julian	10	3 54	22	9 29	☽ in perigee ♂ h	77	20	4	40 28
Thursday	10 Paul, Herm.	11	4 56	6	10 29	☽ south 9 31	77	19	4	41 29
Friday	11 Hyginius	12	5 57	19	11 28	☽ stationary	87	19	4	41 30
Saturday	12 Rinehold	1	rises	2	morn.	☽ 12. ♀ sets 7 10	87	18	4	42 31

2] 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 24 min.

Sunday	13 Hilary	2	5 41	17	1 19	○ 24 ♀ in Perihe.	97	18	4	42 J.
Monday	14 Felix	2	6 18	0	2 10	○ ♂ rises 6 50	97	17	4	43 2
Tuesday	15 Maurice	3	7 19	15	2 56	Sirius south 10 52	97	16	4	44 3
Wednesday	16 Marcellus	4	8 8	0	3 43	Orion south 10 1	107	15	4	45 4
Thursday	17 Anthony	4	9 6	14	4 27	7* south 7 42	107	14	4	46 5
Friday	18 Franklin bo.	5	9 59	29	5 10	☽ south 8 50	107	13	4	47 6
Saturday	19 Sarah	6	10 57	13	5 55	♂ 24 ○ ♀ sets 7 20	117	12	4	48 7

3] 2d Sunday after Epiphany. John 2. Days' length 9 hours 36 min.

Sunday	20 F. Sebastian	6	11 58	27	6 39	☽ 20. ♀ ○ Infer.	117	12	4	48 8
Monday	21 Agnes	7	morn.	7	7 26	☽ Dapo. ○ en. ♂	117	11	4	49 9
Tuesday	22 Vincent	8	1 1	18	8 12	♂ rises 6 12	127	10	4	50 10
Wednesday	23 Emerentia	9	2 5	29	9 1	♀ south 11 59	127	9	4	51 11
Thursday	24 Timothy	9	3 8	11	9 50	Regulus rises 6 50	127	8	4	52 12
Friday	25 Paul's Conv.	10	4 10	23	10 30	☽ south 8 15	127	7	4	53 13
Saturday	26 Polycarpus	11	5 4	511	10	♂ ♀ Rigel so. 8 30	137	6	4	54 14

4] 3d Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 8. Days' length 9 hours 50 min.

Sunday	27 F. Chrysost.	12	5 54	16	11 50	7* south 7 1	137	5	4	55 15
Monday	28 Charles	1	sets	28	12 29	☽ 28. Sir. so 9 58	137	4	4	56 16
Tuesday	29 Valerius	2	7 3	9	1 13	Neptune station.	137	3	4	57 17
Wednesday	30 Adelgunda	3	8 10	21	2 4	☽ ♀ ♀ sets 7 49	147	2	4	58 18
Thursday	31 Virgil	3	9 22	3	2 54	Rigel south 8 12	147	1	4	59 19

JUPITER is on the 19th in Opposition with the Sun and shines the whole night.

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 5th, at 4 o'clock 35 min. in the afternoon; clear and cold.

Full moon the 12th, at 10 o'clock 27 min. in the forenoon; rain or snow.

Last quarter the 20th, at 12 o'clock 23 min. in the morning; rain or snow.

New moon the 28th, at 12 o'clock 1 min. in the morning; cold and stormy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d clear; 3d, 4th, 5th cold; 6th, 7th cloudy; 8th, 9th, 10th cold; 11th, 12th snow; 13th, 14th changeable; 15th, 16th northwind, cold; 17th, 18th coldest days; 19th, 20th, 21st mild; 22d, 23d cloudy; 24th, 25th, 26th rain and snow; 27th, 28th clear, cold; 29th, 30th changeable; 31st snow.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Lebanon	7	Lawrence	7	Cameron	21
York	7	Huntingdon	14	Dauphin	28
Perry	7	Berks	14	Chester	28
Northumberland	7	Susquehanna	14	Blair	28
Washington	7	Fulton	14	Centre	28
Luzerne	7	Mifflin	14	Clarion	28
Lehigh	7	Clearfield	14	Somerset	28
Lycoming	7	Wyoming	14	Tioga	28
Mercer	7	Carbon	14	Elk	28
Schuylkill	7	Cumberland	14	Adams	28
Allegheny	7	Lancaster	21	Venango	28
Greene	7				

course of time, but careful farmers should gather them, in order to place them at their disposal.

It does not pay to let straw be trampled and wasted by cattle, nor is it good policy to leave cornstalks stand in the field. There are other duties to which such material can be applied previous to commencing decay, and even the rank weeds can be made serviceable, if moved and turned to ashes. Every weed that grows robs the soil, and it will not do to plow them under, as they will surely reseed the land, but they should be gathered and burned. There is really nothing on a farm to waste, if in good hands; but there is, however, a waste on many farms that can be avoided.

—If cistern water is affected by the cement used, empty the cistern, wash with alum water, and burn half a bushel of charcoal in an iron vessel suspended in it, covering the cistern.



Setting One's House in Order.

When the head of the house is laid low there is trouble. And the trouble is greater if, as so often happens, Death finds him before his house is "set in order" and he is ready to depart. If he had lived he would have collected debts, straightened out tangles and got things into proper shape for his successor. If he had lived perhaps only a little longer he would have made his will, and aided so far in settling his estate amicably and according to his plan. A great many more men die intestate than otherwise. A man has the feeling that making a will is a direct and immediate preparation for death, and that putting off this duty delays the final, fatal dart. But when this dart has sped, and the widow finds herself alone and responsible for settling the estate, she feels utterly lost and knows not which way to turn. The legal forms that must be gone through with are quite incomprehensible and strange to her, and she has little idea what ought to be done, or of the manner in which the estate ought to be settled up. In too many cases the wife knows very little about her husband's business affairs, his obligations, his assets, his liabilities. She takes it for granted that "he knows his own business," and is not only competent to manage it in the best way for the interests of both, but that he does so, and that she is "secure" in any event. Many wives have a feeling that the manifestation of a lively interest in the exact status of affairs would betray or seem to betray a lack of confidence in their husbands, and in accordance with this feeling they hand over to their husbands all their own property and effects, trusting that by so doing they can lose nothing. But unless accounts are kept and the wife's property is protected when the husband dies and creditors and heirs come in, and there

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h.	Moon Place. h. m.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.h.	SUN rises. m.h.	SUN sets h. m.	O z
Friday	1 Bridget	4 10 29	λ 14	3 43	♂ ⊖ ♀ station.	☽	14 7	0 5	0 20	
Saturday	2 Candlemass	5 11 36	λ 27	4 35	♂ south 12 2	☽	14 6	59 5	1 21	

5] 4th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 8. Days' length 10 hours 4 min.

Sunday	3 Blasius	6 morn.	λ 13	5 30	☽ stationary ♀	14 6	58 5	2 22	
Monday	4 Veronica	7 12 36	λ 26	6 26	☽ 4. ☽ in perigee	14 6	56 5	4 23	
Tuesday	5 Agatha	8 1 34	λ 7	7 25	☽ 24 ♀ so. 7 40	14 6	55 5	5 24	
Wednesday	6 Dorothy	9 2 38	λ 21	8 20	♀ sets 7 58	14 6	54 5	6 25	
Thursday	7 Richard	10 3 41	λ 2	9 18	□ Neptune ☽	14 6	53 5	7 26	
Friday	8 Solomon	11 4 42	λ 14	10 14	7* south 6 14	14 6	52 5	8 27	
Saturday	9 Apollonia	12 5 46	λ 26	11 11	☽ 24 ♀ south 11 1	14 6	51 5	9 28	

6] Septuagesima.

Matth. 20.

Days' length 10 hours 20 min.

Sunday	10 Scholastica	1 rises	λ 8	morn.	☽ 10. ♀ so. 11 41	15 6	50 5	10 29	
Monday	11 Euphrosina	1 5 56	λ 20	12 48	☽ Orion so. 8 7	15 6	48 5	12 30	
Tuesday	12 Eulalia	2 6 47	λ 2	1 40	Spica rises 10 10	15 6	47 5	13 31	
Wednesday	13 Castor	2 7 45	λ 14	2 25	☽ south 7 14	14 6	46 5	14 F.	
Thursday	14 Valentine	3 8 42	λ 26	3 8	♀ gr. dist. west	14 6	45 5	15 2	
Friday	15 Faustinus	4 9 42	λ 9	3 52	♀ sets 8 8	14 6	43 5	17 3	
Saturday	16 Julianus	5 10 41	λ 22	4 37	♀ gr. Hel. lat. north	14 6	42 5	18 4	

7] Sexagesima.

Luke 18.

Days' length 10 hours 38 min.

Sunday	17 Constantia	5 11 45	λ 4	5 22	☽ south 10 30 ☿	14 6	41 5	19 5	
Monday	18 Concordia	6 morn.	λ 16	6 10	☽ 18. ☽ in apogee	14 6	40 5	20 6	
Tuesday	19 Susanna	7 12 21	λ 28	6 56	☽ ☽ enters ☽	14 6	39 5	21 7	
Wednesday	20 Eucharius	8 12 59	λ 10	7 45	☽ south 11 4	14 6	38 5	22 8	
Thursday	21 Eleonora	8 1 48	λ 22	8 35	☽ south 6 44	14 6	36 5	24 9	
Friday	22 Wash. Birth.	9 2 46	λ 4	9 25	□ ☽ ♀ sets 8 22 ☽	14 6	35 5	25 10	
Saturday	23 Serenus	10 3 40	λ 17	10 14	Sirius south 8 15	14 6	33 5	27 11	

8] Quinquagesima.

Luke 18.

Days' length 10 hours 56 min.

Sunday	24 Matthew	11 4 29	λ 29	11 0	☽ ♀ 4 south 10 2	14 6	32 5	28 12	
Monday	25 Victor	12 5 18	λ 13	11 49	Rigel south 6 33	14 6	31 5	29 13	
Tuesday	26 Shrove Tue.	1 sets	λ 28	12 29	26. ☽ in Aphel.	13 6	30 5	30 14	
Wednesday	27 Ash Wedn.	2 6 56	λ 12	1 20	☽ Arct. ri. 8 20	13 6	28 5	32 15	
Thursday	28 Romanus	2 7 42	λ 27	1 52	☽ south 10 39	13 6	27 5	33 16	
Friday	29 Intercal. day	3 8 34	λ 12	2 35	☽ ♀ ♀ sets 8 30	13 6	26 5	34 17	

MARS is on the 1st in Opposition with the Sun and shines the whole night.

VENUS is Evening Star until the 11th of July, then Morning Star until the end of the year.

February has 29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 4th, at 12 o'clock 57 min. in the morning; clear and cold.

Full moon the 10th, at 11 o'clock 47 min. in the evening; clear and cold.

Last quarter the 18th, at 10 o'clock 12 min. in the evening; clear and frosty.

New moon the 26th, at 1 o'clock 35 min. in the afternoon; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d cold; 4th, 5th changeable; 6th, 7th snow; 8th, 9th, 10th clear; 11th, 12th cloudy; 13th snow; 14th, 15th changeable; 16th, 17th, 18th cold; 19th, 20th clear; 21st, 22d mild; 23d, 24th rain; 25th, 26th, 27th cold; 28th, 29th stormy.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	4 Erie	4 Forest	25
Bradford	4 Northampton	11 Monroe	25
Wayne	4 Crawford	11 Pike	25
Columbia	4 Jefferson	11 Franklin	25
Bucks	4 Clinton	11 Montour	25
Juniata	4 Bedford	18 M'Kean	25
Lackawanna	4 Snyder	25 Sullivan	25

are fees to be collected, there is no lack of opportunity for the widow to be robbed of all which the greed of those in whose power she is may be able to swallow.

Fortunate is she that can find a trustworthy and capable man who will advise as to the winding up of the estate and see that it is thoroughly and carefully done. Women ought to know enough of legal forms and requirements as to these matters to be able intelligently to sign papers in their own interest, and to refuse to sign such as would injure them; but while their husbands live, there seems to be no need of this, and when their husbands die they are often too much bewildered and overcome by the new aspect of things to learn what is best to do and to have done. There are many cases in which widows have resolutely set themselves to work to master all the principles and details involved in the settlement of estates, and have administered upon them with skill and sagacity. This course cannot be too highly commended. In some of our States there are special treatises upon settling estates, giving the law and the forms to be gone through; a woman with such



a book for consultation would be able to have an intelligent opinion as to the various steps to be taken in her own case. As months are required for the work of which we are speaking, there need be no haste in taking the various steps. Where there are minor children it is sometimes impossible to conclude matters until the children attain legal majority. In such cases there is time for the widow to become so conversant with her affairs that she may act intelligently and with the advice of competent counsel before taking any important step.

When the wife dies, with or without a will, there are few legal difficulties, often none at all, for the husband to encounter in settling up her estate: but when the husband dies without a will the wife is hampered at every step, and most of all by her own ignorance. The best remedy for this, in the existing state of things, is for the husband to keep accounts so carefully and exactly that all property or moneys belonging to his wife's estate may be readily identified as hers, and so not at the mercy of his creditors, and to see to it that titles to property are clear and unencumbered. A widow left with a farm of which her husband supposed himself to be the owner, found after his death that the man of whom the farm was bought had no power to give title, this, by the operation of a self-foreclosing mortgage, having passed into the mortgagee before her husband bought it. A mistake of this kind is generally much more easily remedied by the buyer than by his widow, for human nature is such that the power to oppress too often begets the disposition to do so. That this has always been so is amply evidenced by the frequent references in the Scriptures to the care of God for the widow and the fatherless, and the denunciations against those who oppress them. To these the defenceless widow

MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Saturday	1 St. David	4	9 36	28	3 28	Dper. ♂ so. 10 29	13	6 25	5 35	18
9]	Invocavit.			Matth. 4.		Days' length 11 hours 12 min.				
Sunday	2 Simplicius	5	10 33	11	4 25	Antares sets 8 56	12	6 24	5 36	19
Monday	3 Samuel	5	11 32	24	5 20	Dh ♀	12	6 23	5 37	20
Tuesday	4 Adrian	6	morn.	6	6 17	D 4 h south 5 55	12	6 21	5 39	21
Wednesday	5 Emberday	7	12 30	18	7 15	D 7* sets 11 52	12	6 20	5 40	22
Thursday	6 Fridolin	8	1 24	0	8 12	♀ sets 8 59	11	6 19	5 41	23
Friday	7 Perpetua	9	2 18	12	9 4	D 24 ♀ south 9 22	11	6 18	5 42	24
Saturday	8 Philemon	10	3 21	24	9 54	D 25 ♀ sets 9 58	11	6 16	5 44	25
10]	Reminiscere.			Matth. 15.		Days' length 11 hours 30 min.				
Sunday	9 Prudence	11	4 31	6	10 44	Regulus so. 10 42	11	6 15	5 45	26
Monday	10 Apollonius	12	5 18	18	11 32	Spica rises 8 28	11	6 14	5 46	27
Tuesday	11 Ernestus	1	rises	0	morn.	D 11 h sets 11 20	10	6 12	5 48	28
Wednesday	12 Gregory	1	6 54	12	12 59	D 12 ♀ sets 9 12	10	6 11	5 49	29
Thursday	13 Macedon	2	7 55	24	1 45	♂ stationary	10	6 10	5 50	M
Friday	14 Zachariah	3	8 49	7	2 30	♀ south 9 1	10	6 8	5 52	2
Saturday	15 Christopher	4	9 40	19	3 15	♀ sets 9 34	9	6 7	5 53	3
11]	Oculi.			Luke 11.		Days' length 11 hours 48 min.				
Sunday	16 Cyprianus	5	10 20	2	3 58	D 14 ♂ Orion s. 12 26	9	6 5	5 54	4
Monday	17 St. Patrick	5	11 11	13	4 48	D in apo. ♀ gr. he. l. n.	9	6 4	5 56	5
Tuesday	18 Anselmus	6	11 59	28	5 33	D 15 ♀ sets 11 1	8	6 3	5 57	6
Wednesday	19 Josephus	7	morn.	11	6 24	D 19. ♀ sets 9 21	8	6 2	5 58	7
Thursday	20 Matrona	8	12 56	24	7 14	D cent. ♂ day & night equal	8	6 0	0	8
Friday	21 Benedictus	9	1 51	8	8 4	Spring commences	7	5 59	6 1	9
Saturday	22 Paulina	10	2 37	22	8 54	♂ in Aphelion	7	5 58	6 2	10
12]	Laetare.			John 6.		Days' length 12 hours 6 min.				
Sunday	23 Eberhard	10	3 19	7	9 44	♂ south 9 6	7	5 57	6 3	11
Monday	24 Gabriel	11	3 59	22	10 30	♀ south 8 20	6	5 56	6 4	12
Tuesday	25 Ann. V. M.	11	4 41	7	11 12	Sirius sets 11 20	6	5 54	6 6	13
Wednesday	26 Emanuel	12	5 31	22	11 50	D ♀ 7* sets 11 55	6	5 53	6 7	14
Thursday	27 Gustavus	1	sets	6	12 50	D 27. Alt. r. 12 16	5	5 52	6 8	15
Friday	28 Gideon	2	8 19	21	1 40	D per. Pol. s. 72	5	5 50	6 10	16
Saturday	29 Eustasius	3	9 42	5	2 14	♀ sets 9 55	5	4 49	6 11	17
13]	Judica.			John 8.		Days' length 12 hours 24 min.				
Sunday	30 Guido	4	10 31	19	3 12	D ♀ ♂ Super. 8	5	5 48	6 12	18
Monday	31 Detlaus	4	11 19	2	4 11	Dh ♀ sets 10 34	4	5 46	6 14	19

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 4th, at 8 o'clock 31 min. in the morning; cold and stormy.

Full moon the 11th, at 2 o'clock 40 min. in the afternoon; clear and mild.

Last quarter the 19th, at 6 o'clock 13 min. in the evening; clear and frosty.

New moon the 27th, at 12 o'clock 47 min. in the morning; clear and frosty.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st strain; 2d, 3d pleasant; 4th, 5th cloudy; 6th, 7th clear; 8th, 9th changeable; 10th, 11th pleasant; 12th, 13th cloudy with snow; 14th, 15th northwind, cold; 16th, 17th, 18th pleasant; 19th, 20th cloudy; 21st, 22d, 23d rain and snow; 24th, 25th clear; 26th, 27th, 28th stormy; 29th, 30th pleasant; 31st changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	3 Butler	3 Potter	3
Armstrong	3 Fayette	3 Indiana	10
Schuylkill	3 Warren	3 Washington	10
Lycoming	3 Montgomery	3 Union	10
Delaware	3 Beaver	3 Northumberland	10
Allegheny	3 Cambria	3 Clearfield	17

may betake herself and find in them abundant support and consolation.

There is no truer way for the husband to show his love and care of his wife and children than by systematically so arranging and ordering his affairs as to leave them, in the event of his death, protected from all who would take advantage of their ignorance or their weakness. This he will do if he sets his house in order and keeps it so, during all time.

Turpentine a Cure for Lockjaw.

It is asserted with considerable show of confidence that a sure cure for Tetanus or Lock-jaw is to take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it, and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, and relief will follow in less than a minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is almost a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel on the throat and chest, and in a very severe case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly.



Practical Hints on Gardening.

An old gardener gives his experience as follows:

I am a firm believer in the moon's influence on vegetation. An experience of over thirty years has convinced me of these statements: If anyone wishes to grow a large crop of potatoes, let them be planted in the dark of the moon, and if the sign is in the feet, all the better; in my following this rule I have never failed in getting a large yield of potatoes. I raised last year on less than one-fourth acre of seedlings 67 bushels; they were planted in drills, the potatoes being cut in four pieces and ten inches apart, the rows being $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, no small ones among them.

To raise good cabbage. Sow the seed in a box up from the ground, in rich loam or leaf muck; sow none but the largest seed. Put your seed in the ground in the full moon, when the sign is in the head for early. Sow the seed in this month for winter use, and krount, in May. When cabbage are transplanted never press the earth around the roots. Sprinkle a little salt around all of the plants three or four times during the season and hoe often when the ground is damp. Cauliflower should be treated the same as cabbage.

To grow beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, turnips, parsnips, radishes, and all kinds of root vegetables. Select largest seed; plant in the dark of the moon, with the sign in the feet. In transplanting beets and turnips, pick off all the large leaves from the plants. Never press the earth around the roots.

To grow peas.—Plant in the full of the moon; cover four inches deep. When large enough, hoe and bush in, covering deep. Pea vines do not die as soon as when covered shallow.

Tomato seeds should be sown in the full of

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo- m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Tuesday	1 Theodore	5	morn	15	5 10	♀ s-ts 10 1 ☽	45	45	6 15	20
Wednesd	2 Theodosia	6	12 15	28	6 6	☽ 2. ♀ in Perih. ☽	45	44	6 16	21
Thursday	3 Ferdinand	7	12 59	10	7 2	☽ 4 4 south 7 25	35	42	6 18	22
Friday	4 Ambrosius	8	1 3	22	7 52	☽ 3 south 8 30	35	41	6 19	23
Saturday	5 Maximus	9	2 16	4	8 41	Sirius sets 10 42	35	40	6 20	24

14] *Palm Sunday.* Matth. 21. Days' length 12 hours 41 min.

Sunday	6 Egesippus	10	2 49	16	9 28	☽ h sets 10 18	35	38	6 22	25
Monday	7 Aaron	10	3 18	28	10 14	Wega rises 8 40	25	37	6 23	26
Tuesday	8 Dyonisius	11	3 50	10	10 59	7* sets 10 0	25	36	6 24	27
Wednesd	9 Prochorus	12	4 51	23	11 42	Orion sets 11 3	25	35	6 25	28
Thursday	10 Maundy Th.	1	rises	5	morn.	☽ 10 ♀ in Perihe.	15	33	6 27	29
Friday	11 Good Friday	2	7 20	18	12 59	☽ ♀ rises 10 19	15	32	6 28	30
Saturday	12 Eustachius	3	8 1	1	1 55	☽ ♂ south 7 59	15	31	6 29	31

15] *Easter.* Mark 16. Days' length 13 hours 2 min.

Sunday	13 Easter Sun.	3	8 56	14	2 44	☽ po. Ant. ri. 10 30	fast	5 29	6 31	A.
Monday	14 Easter Mon.	4	9 59	27	3 30	□ 24 ♀ 4 south 6 45	5 2	6 32	2	
Tuesday	15 Olympia	5	10 57	10	4 19	☽ h sets 9 56	5 27	6 33	3	
Wednesd	16 Calixtus	6	11 49	24	5 7	Spica so. 11 40 ☽	05 2	6 34	4	
Thursday	17 Rudolph	6	morn.	8	5 54	7* sets 9 26	05 24	6 36	5	
Friday	18 Aeneas	7	12 40	22	6 44	☽ 18. Sir. ri. 9 51	15 23	6 37	6	
Saturday	19 Anicetus	8	1 28	6	7 33	☽ ♀ sets 10 29	15 22	6 38	7	

16] *1st Sunday after Easter.* John 20. Days' length 13 hours 18 min.

Sunday	20 Sulpitius	9	2 8	20	8 22	☽ gr. he. l. n. ☽ en. ☽	15	21	6 39	8
Monday	21 Adolarius	10	2 47	5	9 12	♂ south 7 21	15	19	6 41	9
Tuesday	22 Cajus	10	3 20	19	10 4	☽ h sets 9 41	15	18	6 42	10
Wednesd	23 St. George	11	3 56	310	59	Orion sets 9 5	25	17	6 43	11
Thursday	24 Albert	12	4 31	17	11 40	☽ Rigel se. 8 32	25	16	6 44	12
Friday	25 Mark Evan.	1	sets	1	12 11	☽ 25. ☽ gr. dis. ea.	25	15	6 45	13
Saturday	26 Cletus	2	8 13	14	12 59	☽ per. ☽ ☽ se 7 30	25	14	6 46	14

17] *2d Sunday after Easter.* John 10. Days' length 13 hours 36 min.

Sunday	27 Anastasius	2	9 32	27	1 56	☽ ☽ h ☽ h sets 9 28	25	12	6 48	15
Monday	28 Vitalis	3	9 56	10	2 56	☽ ♀ ♀ sets 10 36	35	11	6 49	16
Tuesday	29 Sybilla	4	10 48	23	3 54	♂ south 6 58	35	10	6 50	17
Wednesd	30 Eutropius	5	11 32	5	4 51	☽ 4 sets 12 0 ☽	35	9	6 51	18

April has 30 Days

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 2d, at 4 o'clock 17 min. in the afternoon; clear and pleasant.

Full moon the 10th, at 6 o'clock 44 min. in the morning; rainy and stormy.

Last quarter the 18th, at 10 o'clock 54 min. in the forenoon; rain.

New moon the 25th, at 9 o'clock 57 min. in the morning; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, pleasant; 3d, 4th cloudy; 5th, 6th rain; 7th, 8th, 9th clear; 10th, 11th changeable; 12th, 13th rain; 14th, 15th, 16th pleasant; 17th, 18th northwind, stormy; 19th, 20th, 21st changeable; 22d, 23d thundergust; 24th, 25th, 26th pleasant; 27th, 28th changeable; 29th, 30th rain.



Why the Calendar is so called.

The word "calendar" is derived from *calendium*, denoting the commencements of months, which, in the language of ancient Rome, were called *dies calendæ*, or simply *calendæ*; i. e., days on which "calling out" should occur, from "calo," *I call*. This "calling out" took place upon the reappearance of the small crescent after new moon, and at the present day remains the custom among those people who, as for instance the Turks, reckon time wholly from the recurring phases of the moon. This was loudly proclaimed from the roofs of public buildings by appointed priests or seers, who were required to seek for the moon's crescent in the evening sky either two days after new moon or four or five days after the last appearance of its light in the morning sky; this then was established as the beginning of the month, the single days being reckoned by counting backward or forward from the night, or from the intermediate day of full moon. This method of reckoning time from the revolutions and phases of light of the moon has been long practised in those countries in which the constant clearness of the heavens enables people to determine with considerable accuracy the first appearance of the moonlight, the so-called "new light," and again, among those whose limited intercourse with other nations afforded no comparison of fixed standards. In countries, however, where continued clearness of the sky was not afforded, or where the necessity was urgently felt for a regular determination of future dates, the seers at length desired that they be permitted to calculate, upon the basis of the past determination of the duration of the regular months, the recurrence of the phases of the moon for a certain time in advance, and therewith the regular succession of the months,

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	7	Cumberland	14	Centre	28
Luzerne	7	Perry	14	Bucks	28
Lawrence	7	Susquehanna	14	Blair	28
Greene	7	Lehigh	14	Somerset	28
Mercer	7	Wyoming	14	Venango	28
York	14	Northampton	14	Dauphin	28
Carbon	14	Mifflin	14	Chester	28
Berks	14	Lancaster	21	Juniata	28
Huntingdon	14	Cameron	21	Clarion	28
Lebanon	14	Bedford	21	Franklin	28
Fulton	14	Adams	21		

the moon, sign in the heart. My plan is to scoop out as many flat turnips as I want plants, fill the hollows with leaf mold, plant in each, one, two or three seeds. Place the turnips in a box and fill in between with damp sawdust; this keeps the plants moist. When well up, pull out all but one plant. When transplanted, set turnip and all out. In case that you have no turnips, make boxes of brown paper and flour paste.

To grow cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, squash and citrons—all these should be planted in the full of the moon, in soil well mixed with rotten manure. Watermelon, squash and citron seed should be soaked at least twelve hours in warm water before planting. All these seeds should be stuck in the hill, peaked end down. Cucumbers and muskmelons should be planted one inch deep. Watermelon, citron and squash, two inches.

Gardeners observing these rules will be sure to profit thereby.

MAY, 5th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m h m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	C. style
Thursday	1 Philip & Ja.	5	morn.	17	5 48	♂ ♀ 24 24 se. 11 51 ⚡	35	8 6	52 19	
Friday	2 Sigismund	6	12 39	29	6 39	☽ 2 ♂ ♀ gr. di.e.	35	7 6	53 20	
Saturday	3 Inv. of Cross	7	1 18	11	7 26	☽ ♂ rises 12 10	35	6 6	54 21	

18] 3d Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 52 min.

Sunday	4 Florianus	8	1 49	23	8 12	♀ sets 10 41	35	4 6	56 22	
Monday	5 Godard	9	2 17	5	8 56	☽ sets 8 40	35	3 6	57 23	
Tuesday	6 Aggeus	10	2 51	17	9 39	□ ♂ ☽ stationary	45	2 6	58 24	
Wednesday	7 Domicilla	11	3 16	29	10 24	♀ sets 1 39	45	1 6	59 25	
Thursday	8 Stanislaus	12	4 10	12	11 8	☽ 7* sets 8 4	45	0 7	0 26	
Friday	9 Job	1	rises	23	morn.	☽ 9. ☽	44	5 9	7 127	
Saturday	10 Gordianus	1	7 59	8	12 31	☽apo. ♂ Neptune ☽	44	5 8	7 228	

19] 4th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 14 hours 6 min.

Sunday	11 Mamertus	2	8 44	22	1 26	♀ sets 10 31	44	5 7	7 329	
Monday	12 Pancratius	3	9 40	6	2 15	♂ sets 11 50	44	5 6	7 430	
Tuesday	13 Servatius	3	10 36	20	3 2	Sirius sets 8 21	44	5 5	7 5 M	
Wednesday	14 Christianus	4	11 20	4	3 50	Orion sets 8 44 ⚡	44	5 4	6 2	
Thursday	15 Sophia	5	11 59	18	4 39	☽ sets 8 12	44	5 3	7 3	
Friday	16 Peregrine	6	morn.	2	5 26	☽ 24 sets 11 8	44	5 2	8 4	
Saturday	17 Jodocus	6	12 14	16	6 14	☽ 17. ♂ ☽ Infer.	44	5 2	8 5	

20] 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 14 hours 18 min.

Sunday	18 Liborius	7	12 46	0	7 2	♀ sets 10 21	44	5 1	7 9	5
Monday	19 Potentia	8	1 16	14	7 51	♂ sets 11 40	44	5 0	7 10	7
Tuesday	20 Torpetus	9	1 52	29	8 44	Arctur. so. 10 18	44	4 9	7 11	8
Wednesday	21 Prudence	10	2 26	13	9 38	○ enters ☽	44	4 8	7 12	9
Thursday	22 Ascension	11	3 2	27	10 35	♀ sets 10 40	34	4 8	7 12	10
Friday	23 Desiderius	12	3 40	10	11 25	Rigel se. 7 32	34	4 7	7 13	11
Saturday	24 Esther	1	rises	23	12 15	☽ 24. ♂ per. ♂ ☽	34	4 6	7 14	12

21] 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Days' length 14 hours 30 min.

Sunday	25 Urbanus	1	7 52	6	12 55	♂ ♀ ☽ sets 7 40	34	4 5	7 15	13
Monday	26 Edward	2	8 44	19	1 39	Spica south 9 3	34	4 4	7 16	14
Tuesday	27 Lucianus	3	9 32	8	1 2 41	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 10 6 ⚡	34	4 3	7 17	15
Wednesday	28 William	4	10 12	13	3 38	♂ ♀ 24 sets 10 4	34	4 3	7 17	16
Thursday	29 Maximilian	4	10 50	25	4 32	♀ stationary	34	4 2	7 18	17
Friday	30 Wigand	5	11 41	7	5 22	☽ ♂ ☽ ♂ se. 11 26	34	4 1	7 19	18
Saturday	31 Manilius	6	morn.	19	6 10	☽ 31. ☉ station.	34	4 1	7 19	19

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 2d, at 1 o'clock 7 min. in the morning; clear and pleasant.

Full moon the 9th, at 11 o'clock 7 min. in the evening; clear and pleasant.

Last quarter the 17th, at 11 o'clock 54 min. in the evening; changeable.

New moon the 24th, at 5 o'clock 36 min. in the afternoon; clear and pleasant.

First quarter the 31st, at 11 o'clock 56 min. in the morning; frequent showers.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d pleasant; 4th, 5th rain; 6th, 7th warm; 8th, 9th thundergust; 10th, 11th frost; 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th clear; 16th, 17th rain; 18th, 19th clear; 20th, 21st thundergust; 22d, 23d, 24th changeable; 25th, 26th, 27th pleasant; 28th, 29th cloudy; 30th, 31st clear.



The Proper Time to Fell Timber.

There is a great diversity of opinion relative to the durability of fence posts. A farmer says: I have had an experience of nearly forty years in getting timber out, and I have noticed that there was a great difference in the lasting of the same kind of timber; and upon examination I found that timber that was cut after the leaf was full-grown and before the fall would very greatly out-last that cut after the fall of the leaf.

I then began to look for the cause, and I found that after the leaf had fallen all the sap that had been making new wood and leaf returned to the body of the tree, and that during the time when the leaf was on the tree all the sap was out of the body of the tree and in the leaves and limbs.

I also found that all trees noted for their lasting qualities had but little sap in the body of the tree at any time, and that those trees that decayed easily had a great deal of sap. This led me to believe that it was the presence of sap that caused rot.

I also found that large hewed timbers that were gotten out during the winter would heart-rot, while the outside was sound, even when put inside of a building. During these forty years I have had many thousand rails split, and noticing the different periods that they lasted has enabled me to satisfy my mind that rails split in July or August are worth 50 per cent. more than those split in the winter months.

With us sassafras is the most lasting timber we have. Yet I know of a fence that was built with sassafras posts six years ago that is now rotten. The posts were gotten out during winter. And I have in my yard posts that were set in 1858, which are now sound; they were gotten out in the summer.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Erie	5 Lackawanna	5 Union	19
Bradford	5 Crawford	12 Pike	19
Lycoming	5 Westmoreland	12 Montour	26
Tioga	5 Jefferson	12 Snyder	26
Schuylkill	5 Washington	12 Monroe	26
Wayne	5 Clinton	12 Sullivan	26
Columbia	5 Forest	19 Elk	26

and to publicly record the number and the method of counting the days of the single months. Thus, in place of the public proclamation from the house-tops of the observed appearance, the calendar now came into use, containing calculations of the "calling days."

Lining for Stoves or Fireplaces.

To common potter's clay add one-sixth its bulk of plaster of Paris, about the same quantity of wood ashes; mix all together with water until a thick cement is made; then plaster it thickly and smoothly in the place where the lining is needed, and let it dry. Fire may be made in a few hours. In a day or two, if there are cracks, fill them up with a little cement made in the same way, and you will have a perfectly hard and durable fire-brick lining to your stove or fireplace.

—For Catarrh take burnt alum, put it in water and snuff it up in your head. Do so two or three times a day until relieved.

JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	Q.
22] Whitsuntide.										
Sunday	1 Whitsunday	7 12 34	☽ 1	6 56 ♀ sets 10 12	☽	24 40 7 20 20				
Monday	2 Whitmonday	8 1 11	☽ 13	7 40 Regulus sets 11 57	☽	24 39 7 21 21				
Tuesday	3 Erasmus	8 1 41	☽ 25	8 24 ♂ h ☽ sets 11 5	☽	24 39 7 21 22				
Wednesday	4 Emberday	9 2 10	☽ 8	9 8 Antares south 11 4	☽	24 38 7 22 23				
Thursday	5 Bonifacius	10 2 42	☽ 22	9 52 ☽ Arctur. se. 11 44	☽	24 38 7 22 24				
Friday	6 Artenius	11 3 13	☽ 5	10 38 ☽ apo. Lib. so. 10 9	☽	24 37 7 23 25				
Saturday	7 Lucretia	12 3 43	☽ 18	11 25 ☽ sets 9 25	☽	14 37 7 23 26				
23] Trinity Sunday.										
				John 3.		Days' length 14 hours 46 min.				
Sunday	8 Medardus	1 rises	☽ 2	morn. ☽ 8. Cas. se. 10 24	☽	14 37 7 23 27				
Monday	9 Barnimus	2 8 24	☽ 16	12 59 ☽ sets 10 49	☽	14 36 7 24 28				
Tuesday	10 Flavius	3 9 10	☽ 1	1 45 ♀ sets 9 49	☽	14 36 7 24 29				
Wednesday	11 Barnabas	4 9 46	☽ 16	2 35 ♀ rises 3 51	☽	14 36 7 24 30				
Thursday	12 Cor. Christi	5 10 14	☽ 0	3 24 ♀ gr. dist. west	☽	14 36 7 24 31				
Friday	13 Tobias	5 10 40	☽ 15	4 9 ♀ gr. Hel. lat. south	☽	14 35 7 25 J.				
Saturday	14 Heliseus	6 11 18	☽ 29	4 57 ☽ H ☽ 7* rises 2 43	☽	14 35 7 25 2				
24] 1st Sunday after Trinity.										
				Luke 16.		Days' length 14 hours 50 min.				
Sunday	15 Vitus	7 11 58	☽ 14	5 45 ☽ sets 9 2	☽	14 35 7 25 3				
Monday	16 Rolandus	8 morn.	☽ 28	6 34 ☽ 16. Spi. se. 1 3	☽	14 35 7 25 4				
Tuesday	17 Nicander	9 12 25	☽ 11	7 25 ☽ sets 10 32	☽	14 35 7 25 5				
Wednesday	18 Arnolphus	9 1 10	☽ 24	8 19 ♀ sets 9 39	☽	14 35 7 25 6				
Thursday	19 Gervasius	10 1 50	☽ 8	9 17 ♀ stationary ☽	☽	14 35 7 25 7				
Friday	20 Sylverius	11 2 18	☽ 21	10 17 ☽ ent. ☽ Longest Day	☽	14 34 7 26 8				
Saturday	21 Raphael	11 2 56	☽ 41	10 ☽ per. ☽ ☽ h Sum. co.	☽	14 35 7 25 9				
25] 2d Sunday after Trinity.										
				Luke 14.		Days' length 14 hours 50 min.				
Sunday	22 Achatius	12 3 42	☽ 16	11 5! Arctur. south 8 8	☽	14 35 7 25 10				
Monday	23 Agrippina	1 sets	☽ 28	12 41 23 Al.s. 1 35 ☽	☽	24 35 7 25 11				
Tuesday	24 John, Bapt.	2 8 18	☽ 10	1 30 ☽ ☽ ♀ sets 8 36	☽	24 35 7 25 12				
Wednesday	25 Elogius	2 8 55	☽ 22	2 18 ☽ ☽ 4 sets 8 35	☽	24 35 7 25 13				
Thursday	26 Jeremiah	3 9 24	☽ 4	3 10 ☽ ☽ h 7* rises 1 55	☽	24 35 7 25 14				
Friday	27 7 Sleepers	4 9 51	☽ 16	4 2 Andromeda ri. 9 48	☽	24 35 7 25 15				
Saturday	28 Leo	5 10 29	☽ 28	4 51 ☽ ☽ ☽ sets 10 10	☽	24 35 7 25 16				
26] 3d Sunday after Trinity.										
				Luke 15.		Days' length 14 hours 48 min.				
Sunday	29 St. Peter	5 10 59	☽ 10	5 36 ☽ h rises 2 50	☽	34 36 7 24 17				
Monday	30 Lucina	6 11 40	☽ 23	6 20 ☽ 30 We.s. 11 56	☽	34 36 7 24 18				

SATURN is on the 3d in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 8th, at 2 o'clock 49 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 16th, at 9 o'clock 34 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

New moon the 23d, at 12 o'clock 33 min. in the morning; clear and pleasant.

First quarter the 30th, at 1 o'clock 14 min. in the morning; clear and pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d pleasant; 4th, 5th thundergust; 6th, 7th, 8th clear; 9th, 10th cloudy; 11th thundergust; 12th, 13th changeable; 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th pleasant; 18th thundergust; 19th, 20th, 21st clear; 22d, 23d cloudy; 24th rain; 25th, 26th, 27th pleasant; 28th, 29th, 30th warm.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

2

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2	Butler	2	Indiana	9
Warren	2	Lehigh	2	Northampton	9
Armstrong	2	Clearfield	2	Carbon	9
Northumberland	2	Montgomery	2	M'Kean	16
Delaware	2	Cambria	2	Lawrence	16
Fayette	2	Fulton	9	Greene	16
Allegheny	2	Potter	9	York	16

Orange Wine.

Here are two recipes for orange wine—one for a small quantity and one for a large. The recipes differ in a few particulars:

Take the juice of four dozen oranges and the fresh peel of the oranges; for this number of oranges use ten pounds of sugar, five gallons of water and one pint of the best brandy; heat the water and pour it over the peel; let this stand for three hours, then add the strained juice of the oranges, then the sugar and lastly the brandy; bottle it, and in a few weeks it will be an agreeable beverage.

No. 2 calls for one hundred oranges, twenty-three pounds of sugar, ten gallons of water. Boil the sugar in the water and clarify the syrup with the whites of six eggs. Pour the hot liquor upon the parings of the oranges, add the juice of the oranges and 6 ounces of yeast. Let it ferment for four days, then strain it in a barrel. In three weeks add four quarts of brandy, and in three months the wine will be ready for use.



How to be Weatherwise.

As everybody is interested in the weather, so each one should qualify himself or herself to read the sky, and to interpret the meaning of the winds, sky and clouds. An intensely blue and serene sky indicates heavy rains and severe storms in from twelve to forty-eight hours. A gray, hazy sky indicates continuous dry and generally hot weather. A southeast wind indicates the existence of a low barometer, if not a storm-center in the northwest. The aspects of the sky and clouds will tell whether it means mischief or not. An almost immediate cessation of rain may be expected as soon as the northwest wind sets in. It matters not what the aspects of the sky are when the west wind sets in, fair weather will ensue, and continue from three to four days. The passage of a storm-centre from the Gulf, and southwestward of our locality, is a partial exception only so far that it clears off more tardily.

There are really but two primary kinds of clouds—namely: First, those that float at a great height above the earth's surface; and, second, those that float low. Those that float high—say from six to nine miles—are of a fibrous and gauzy structure. They are hence called cirrus; that is, hair or tuft clouds. The clouds that form in the lower strata of the atmosphere—say from two to three miles above the earth—are irregular in structure, and of a more or less nodular form. They are called the cumulus; that is, a heap or pile of clouds. While the cirrus remains nebular in structure, and indistinctly defined against the sky, no rain need be expected. Under a low barometer, however, the clouds develop by accretion, become smooth and compact, in structure, and much enlarged in volume. They now sink lower and become sharply defined against the blue

JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. sts.
Tuesday	1 Theobald	7	morn. ☽ 5	7	4	○ in apogee	3	36	7	24
Wednesd	2 Visit. V. M.	8	12 19	☽ 17	7	50 ♀ sets 8 12	4	37	7	23
Thursday	3 Cornelius	8	12 51	☽ 0	8	35 ♀ 4 sets 8 15	4	37	7	23
Friday	4 Independence	9	1 36	☽ 13	9	21 ○ in apo. ♂ sets 9 50	4	37	7	23
Saturday	5 Demetrius	10	2 18	☽ 26	10	8 Regulus sets 9 44	4	38	7	22

27] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 44 min.

Sunday	6 John Huss	11	2 49	☽ 10	10	56 ♂ rises 2 38	4	38	7	22
Monday	7 Edelburga	12	3 28	☽ 25	11	45 ☽ in Perih. ⚡	4	38	7	22
Tuesday	8 Aquilla		1	rises ☽ 10	morn.	☽ 8. Anta. so. 9 9	5	39	7	21
Wednesd	9 Zeno		1	8 0	☽ 25	12 35 Wega south 11 18	5	39	7	21
Thursday	10 Israel	2	8 46	☽ 10	1	30 Altair south 12 18	5	40	7	20
Friday	11 Pius	3	9 19	☽ 25	2	29 ♂♀ ○ Inferior	5	40	7	20
Saturday	12 Henry	4	9 51	☽ 10	3	26 ♂ sets 9 35	5	40	7	20

28] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 38 min.

Sunday	13 Margaret	4	10 29	☽ 25	4	21 ♂♀ ○ Superior	5	41	7	19
Monday	14 Bonavent	5	10 59	♂ 9	5	18 ♀ sets 7 50	5	41	7	19
Tuesday	15 Apostles' day	6	11 39	♂ 22	6	12 ☽ 15. ☽	6	42	7	18
Wednesd	16 Hilary	7	morn. ♂ 9	7	6	☽ 15. ☽	6	43	7	17
Thursday	17 Alexius	8	12 16	☽ 21	8	4 ☽ gr. Hel. lat. north	6	43	7	17
Friday	18 Maternus	9	1 15	☽ 5	9	2 ☽ 8 4	6	44	7	16
Saturday	19 Ruffina	10	2 13	☽ 17	9	54 ☽ ♂ sets 9 18	6	45	7	15

29] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 30 min.

Sunday	20 Elias	11	3 16	☽ 29	10	50 ☽ per. ♂ ris. 2 10 ⚡	6	45	7	15
Monday	21 Praxedes	12	4 18	☽ 12	11	31 ☽ Dog days com.	6	46	7	14
Tuesday	22 Mary Magd.	1	sets	☽ 24	12	15 ☽ 22. ♀ sets 7 31	6	47	7	13
Wednesd	23 Apollinaris	2	7 42	♂ 6	12	57 ☽ ☽ ☽ Cent. ☽	6	48	7	12
Thursday	24 Christiana	3	8 14	♂ 18	1	49 ♀ in Aphelion	6	49	7	11
Friday	25 St. James	3	8 44	♂ 29	2	41 Pollux sets 8 19	6	50	7	10
Saturday	26 St. Anne	4	9 12	☽ 11	3	28 ☽ ☽ ☽ sets 9 6	6	51	7	9

30] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days' length 14 hours 16 min.

Sunday	27 Martha	5	9 42	☽ 23	4	14 ♂ rises 1 55	6	52	7	8
Monday	28 Pantaleon	5	10 36	☽ 5	4	59 Spica sets 10 14	6	53	7	7
Tuesday	29 Beatrix	6	11 16	☽ 17	5	44 ☽ 29. ☽ 7*ri. 1 36	6	54	7	6
Wednesd	30 Abdon	7	morn. ☽ 0	6	29	☽ 29. ☽ Alder. ri. 12 52	6	55	7	5
Thursday	31 Germanus	8	12 1	☽ 12	7	16 ☽ in apogee	6	56	7	4

VENUS is on the 11th in Inferior-Conjunction with the Sun, and passes from Evening to Morning Star.

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 8th, at 5 o'clock 10 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 15th, at 4 o'clock 38 min. in the afternoon; clear and warm.

New moon the 22d, at 7 o'clock 54 min. in the morning; rainy and stormy.

First quarter the 29th, at 5 o'clock 1 min. in the afternoon; clear and pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st thundergust; 2d, 3d, 4th pleasant; 5th, 6th, 7th warm; 8th, 9th warmest days; 10th, 11th thundergust; 12th, 13th, 14th clear; 15th, 16th cloudy; 17th, 18th, 19th pleasant; 20th, 21st rain; 22d, 23d clear; 24th cloudy; 25th rain; 26th, 27th, 28th warm; 29th thundergust; 30th, 31st clear.



The Care of Roads.

Every public spirited citizen is interested in the public roads, and it will be his earnest endeavor to have them in good repair.

It is the little things — insignificant affairs they may seem to some, that are overlooked and cause most trouble; it is a small cobble stone lying loose in the road that causes the horse to stumble — perhaps sprain a limb. Small obstructions are always driven over hastily and cause a large share of the breaking of vehicles, which annoy and delay the traveler on his way.

Honest men are always in favor of good roads and sometimes put them down among the "cardinal virtues." Such will make it a Christian duty to strive for improved roads and many a weary traveler will bless them for their efforts. They will watch the road closely and fill up holes before they get large — replace a weak plank in the bridge before it is broken, and remove a projecting stone before it causes injury or damage, even if they receive no compensation for their trouble.

We consider the condition of a country road a true index of the community. The husbandman whose grounds are well tilled and productive, will most likely have good roads over which to draw the products of his farm to market. We should be pleased if in some way we could make an impression upon the owners of the soil, in favor of planting shade trees on the sides of our public roads, behind which the traveler could shelter himself from the blaze of a summer sun. Where this matter has not been attended to, the trees may be transplanted at any time after the growth of the season is over with safety.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.
Allegheny 7| Blair 28
Schuylkill

sky. Rain may now be expected—especially if they unite with the cumulus forming the nimbus, or rain cloud. If the cirrus, instead of forming the nimbus, reascends it dissipates, and no rain need be expected until it lowers again, which generally is in twenty-four hours.

An Easy Way to Raise Strawberries.

Fill with earth any sort of barrel that has been bored well all round with inch holes. Plant strawberries in every hole and in the open top, root downwards and top outwards. It is a great success. It is quite ornate and it will keep for several months in bearing. Every child can have a keg or several can cultivate a half barrel in common, besides industry and economy, to say nothing of fun and health.

—Tar is one of the most useful articles to be kept about the stable. Internally use a tea-spoonful night and morning for chronic coughs; externally, it is particularly useful in thrush and all diseases or wounds of the hoof. Mixed with fishoil it is one of the best remedies for hard or brittle hoofs.

—Try taking cod liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

—Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal 'cold in the head.'

AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets, h m	o A s
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Friday	1 Lammas Day	8	2 47	25	8 3	♀ stationary	64	577	320	
Saturday	2 Stephen	9	1 41	9	8 50	Orion sets 2 32	64	587	221	

31] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 14 hours 2 min.

Sunday	3 Augustus	10	2 34	23	9 39	☽ rises 1 40	64	597	122	
Monday	4 Dominic	11	3 24	7	10 28	Sirius rises 4 31 ☽	65	07	023	
Tuesday	5 Oswald	12	4 14	22	11 26	Alta. so. 10 41 ☽	65	16	59	24
Wednesday	6 Tr. of Christ	1	rises	7	morn.	☽ 6. ♀ sets 8 46	65	26	58	25
Thursday	7 Donatus	1	7 30	22	12 39	♂ Spica se. 9 32	65	36	57	26
Friday	8 Emilius	2	8 13	7	1 38	7* sets 11 1	55	46	56	27
Saturday	9 Ericus	3	8 48	22	2 29	☽ rises 3 4 Morning Star	55	56	55	28

32] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 13 hours 48 min.

Sunday	10 St. Lawrence	4	9 15	7	3 19	Wega south 9 14	55	66	54	29
Monday	11 Titus	4	9 52	22	4 10	Rigel rises 2 4	55	76	53	30
Tuesday	12 Clara	5	10 15	5	4 59	♀ Spica sets 9 14	55	86	52	31
Wednesday	13 Hildebert	6	10 56	19	5 59	☽ 13. ♀ rises 1 0	55	96	51	A.
Thursday	14 Eusebius	7	11 39	2	6 53	♂ sets 8 30	55	106	50	2
Friday	15 Assn. V. M.	8	morn.	15	7 52	□ Neptune ☽	45	116	49	3
Saturday	16 Rochus	9	1 26	27	8 49	☽ in per. ☽ h	45	126	48	4

33] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 13 hours 32 min.

Sunday	17 Bertram	10	2 18	9	9 45	☽ ♀ gr. brilliancy	45	146	46	5
Monday	18 Agapetus	11	3 14	21	10 44	♀ rises 2 20	45	156	45	6
Tuesday	19 Sebaldus	12	4 1	3	11 39	Orion rises 1 23	45	166	44	7
Wednesday	20 Bernard	1	sets	15	12 19	☽ 20. ☽ ♀ Peri.	35	176	43	8
Thursday	21 Rebecca	2	6 54	27	12 59	☽ Sirius ri. 3 36	35	186	42	9
Friday	22 Philibert	2	7 16	8	1 40	☽ ♀ sets 7 36	35	196	41	10
Saturday	23 Zacheus	3	7 46	20	2 20	☽ gr. di. ea. ☽ ent. ☽	35	216	39	11

34] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 16 min.

Sunday	24 St. Barthol.	4	8 16	2	2 59	☽ ♀ sets 8 9	25	226	38	12
Monday	25 Ludovicus	5	8 48	14	3 39	☽ h rises 12 22	25	236	37	13
Tuesday	26 Samuel	5	9 24	26	4 35	Neptune station.	25	246	36	14
Wednesday	27 Gebhard	6	10 4	9	5 9	☽ Altair so. 9 20	15	256	35	15
Thursday	28 St. Augustin	7	10 50	22	5 56	☽ 28. ☽ in apogee	15	276	33	16
Friday	29 St. John beh.	7	11 42	5	6 44	♀ rises 2 8	15	286	32	17
Saturday	30 Benjamin	8	morn.	18	7 32	Dog Days end.	15	296	31	18

35] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 12 hours 58 min.

Sunday	31 Paulinus	9	12 39	1	8 20	Antares se. 10 4 ☽	05	316	29	19
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JUPITER is on the 7th in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 6th, at 5 o'clock 6 min. in the afternoon; clear and warm.

Last quarter the 13th, at 10 o'clock 8 min. in the evening; clear and pleasant.

New moon the 20th, at 4 o'clock 54 min. in the afternoon; clear and pleasant.

First quarter the 28th, at 10 o'clock 41 min. in the forenoon; frequent showers.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st 2d, 3d pleasant; 4th, 5th cloudy; 6th, 7th rain; 8th, 9th, 10th clear; 11th, 12th changeable; 13th, 14th, 15th showers; 16th, 17th clear; 18th, 19th, 20th warm; 21st cloudy; 22d, 23d thundergust; 24th, 25th, 26th pleasant; 27th, 28th cloudy; 29th, 30th, 31st clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Northumberland	4	Cameron	11	Tioga	25
Mercer	4	Wyoming	18	Clarion	25
Lackawanna	4	Adams	18	Venango	25
Perry	4	Washington	18	Cumberland	25
Susquehanna	11	Lancaster	18	Westmoreland	25
Northampton	11	Huntingdon	18	Mifflin	25
Berks	11	Centre	25	Somerset	25
Chester	11	Lebanon	25		

Value of the Sunflower.

It is the egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this seed is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, can be grown in fence corners or other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the first of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

—For Horses with scratches give one of the following balls every day for three days, then two a week: Barbadoes aloes, 2 ounces; nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; powdered ginger, 4 ounces; molasses sufficient to make eight balls. Feed flax-seed tea daily. Exercise regularly.



Lighter Barns and Stables.

The rule observed in nearly all modern houses is to make a dwelling as light and cheerful as possible. Men no longer put windows in their houses two feet wide and three feet high, with panes of glass six by eight inches in size. The rule now runs in the other direction. They want all the light they can get; the more the better. They have learned the value of sunlight not only on the mind, but also on the health. People don't thrive in cells from which daylight has been excluded. Even our farmers, who are sometimes slow to follow the fashions of the hour, admit the correctness and propriety of this modern innovation. The comfortable modern farm house resembles the statelier city mansion in this respect. There are large windows on all sides, and plenty of them. They feel better in mind and body for them, and would not do without them. But here nearly all our farmers stop. They recognize the great benefits that result from well-lighted dwellings, but when it comes to building barns, they almost invariably ignore this principle. They want to live in the light themselves, but they consign their horses and cattle to the darkness and obscurity which are characteristic of our old-fashioned barns and stables. There are no reasons for believing that domestic animals do not enjoy light quite as much as human beings. On the contrary, experiments have proven that cows give more and better milk when changed from dark stables to light ones, and also that they can be kept in better condition on less food. If returned to their former quarters the flow of milk shrinks at once. Is a stronger argument in favor of better lighted stables needed? When the gasses and smells of a stable combine with darkness, the sight of horses is injured. Windows that shall admit fresh air as well as

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Monday	1 Egidius	10	1 32	16	9 9	♀ rises 2 4	0 5	326	2820	
Tuesday	2 Eliza	11	2 29	1	9 56	♂ sets 7 59	0 5	336	2721	
Wednesday	3 Mansuetus	12	3 18	16	10 46	☽ sets 11 54	1 5	356	2522	
Thursday	4 Moses	1	4 10	1	11 34	♀ stationary	1 5	366	2423	
Friday	5 Nathaniel	1	rises	16	morn.	☾ Sirius ri. 2 31	1 5	376	2324	
Saturday	6 Magnus	2	7 4	1	12 39	☽ Spica ri. 7 34	2 5	396	2125	

36] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 12 hours 40 min.

Sunday	7 Regina	3	7 41	16	1 34	♂ Orion ris. 11 54	2 5	406	2026	
Monday	8 Nat. V. M	4	8 20	0	2 33	Rigel rises 11 44	2 5	416	1927	
Tuesday	9 Bruno	4	8 59	14	3 33	♂ gr. Hel. lat. south	3 5	436	1728	
Wednesday	10 Pulcheria	5	9 40	28	4 32	☽ per. Alt. so. 10 30	3 5	446	1629	
Thursday	11 Protus	6	10 27	11	5 31	♀ rises 2 14	3 5	456	1530	
Friday	12 J. Wickliffe	7	11 11	23	6 30	☽ 12. ♂ h	4 5	476	1331	
Saturday	13 Amatus	8	morn.	6	7 29	☽ ♂ sets 7 49	4 5	486	12 S.	

37] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 22 min.

Sunday	14 Elev. Holy ♣	9	12 10	18	8 28	☽ h rises 11 8	4 5	496	11	2
Monday	15 Nicetas	10	1 26	0	9 27	♂ ♀ ☽ h ⊖	5 5	506	10	3
Tuesday	16 Euphemia	11	2 37	12	10 22	♂ ♀ 4	5 5	526	8	4
Wednesday	17 Emberday	12	3 40	24	11 12	7* rises 8 36	5 5	536	7	5
Thursday	18 Siegfried	1	4 14	6	11 58	♀ rises 2 16	6 5	546	6	6
Friday	19 Micleta	1	sets	18	12 38	☽ 19. ♂ ☽ Infer.	6 5	566	4	7
Saturday	20 Jonas	2	6 34	0	1 10	☽ ⊖ ☽ ⊖ ☽	6 5	576	3	8

38] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 2 min.

Sunday	21 St. Matthew	3	7 9	12	1 49	♀ gr. dist. west	7 5	596	1	9
Monday	22 Maurice	4	7 45	24	2 29	♂ ☽ ⊖ ent. ☽ D & N equal	7 6	06	0	10
Tuesday	23 Hoseas	4	8 18	6	3 14	Autumn commences	8 6	25	58	11
Wednesday	24 St. John con.	5	8 59	18	3 58	♂ sets 7 34	8 6	35	57	12
Thursday	25 Cleophas	6	9 49	1	4 38	☽ in apo. h ris. 10 34	8 6	46	56	13
Friday	26 Justina	6	10 44	14	5 22	☽ ♀ rises 2 18	9 6	55	55	14
Saturday	27 Cosmus	7	11 42	27	6 12	☽ 27. ♀ statio. ☽	9 6	65	54	15

39] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 11 hours 46 min.

Sunday	28 Wenceslaus	8	morn.	11	6 59	Wega south	9 6	75	53	16
Monday	29 St. Michael	9	12 45	25	7 47	Sirius rises 1 14	10 6	85	52	17
Tuesday	30 Jerome	9	1 59	10	8 36	Orion rises 2 54	10 6	105	50	18

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 5th, at 5 o'clock 55 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 12th, at 3 o'clock 16 min. in the morning; cool and rainy.

New moon the 19th, at 4 o'clock 37 min. in the morning; rainy.

First quarter the 27th, at 5 o'clock 20 min. in the morning; damp and rainy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d cloudy; 3d thundergust; 4th, 5th, 6th clear; 7th, 8th, 9th changeable; 10th, 11th, 12th pleasant; 13th, 14th thundergust; 15th, 16th, 17th clear; 18th, 19th changeable; 20th, 21st rain; 22d, 23d clear; 24th, 25th, 26th pleasant; 27th, 28th cloudy; 29th, 30th pleasant.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	1 Allegheny	1 Union	15
Schuylkill	1 Montgomery	1 Potter	15
Columbia	1 Franklin	1 Delaware	15
Juniata	1 Erie	1 Bedford	15
Fayette	1 Butler	1 M'Kean	22
Cambria	1 Crawford	8 Snyder	22
Armstrong	1 Clinton	8 Sullivan	22
Wayne	1 Indiana	8 Forest	22
Luzerne	1 Bucks	8 Montour	22
Bradford	1 Jefferson	8 Pike	22
Warren	1 Philadelphia	15 Monroe	22
Lehigh	1 Elk	15 Clearfield	22
Dauphin	1		

light are absolutely essential to their general health. In many new barns these requisites are carefully observed. The animals seem to appreciate the changed condition of things as greatly as human beings would. Let the same principles we apply in our houses be applied to barns and stables. If we find it beneficial, agreeable and desirable in our own cases, have we not reason to think it is equally desirable to the inferior animals committed to our care?

—If people would purchase green coffee and brown it in their houses, there would be fewer cases of diphtheria, scarlet and typhoid fever. The aroma arising from the browning berry is one of the best agents in disinfecting dwellings of impure air. It is easier to buy coffee already browned than to prepare it, but in the preparation once a week saves health and doctor bills. The doors should be left open and let the aroma pervade every room.



How to Have a Bad School.

1st. Elect the most ignorant, bigoted, close-fisted old fogies for Directors.

2d. Employ the cheapest teacher you can get, regardless of qualifications, reputation or experience.

3d. Find all the fault you can with the teacher, and tell everybody; especially let the pupils hear it.

4th. When you hear a bad report about the teacher or the school, circulate it as fast as you can.

5th. Never visit the school or encourage the teacher.

6th. Take close notice of what seems to go wrong, (quiz the scholars) and tell everybody about it except the teacher.

7th. Never advise your children to obey the teacher, and when one is punished, rush to the school room before your passion is cooled, and give the teacher a hearing in the matter in the presence of the school, or allow your children to insult the teacher without reproofing them.

8th. Be indifferent about sending your children too regularly, and if they make slow progress, blame the teacher.

9th. Never have your children study at home, or inquire about their progress.

10th. Do not be concerned whether they have the necessary books.

In general, conduct your school on the cheapest possible plan, and let your chief concern be to find fault and devise ways of retrenchment.

If these rules are faithfully carried out, you are not likely to fail in having a bad school; to see your children grow up vicious and ignorant or look back with bitter censure on their parents for robbing them of their birth-right; you will see the morals of your district degenerate, and decent and enterprising people move out of it.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. ly
Wednesday	1 Remigius	10	2 49	29	9 24	♀ rises 2 25	10 6	115	49	19
Thursday	2 C. Columbus	10	3 52	9 10	12	♂ sets 7 24	11 6	125	48	20
Friday	3 Jairus	12	4 56	24	11 4	☽ in Perihel.	11 6	135	47	21
Saturday	4 Franciscus	1	rises	9	morn.	☽ 4. ♀ gr.di.w. Dec.vis	11 6	155	45	22

40] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 28 min.

Sunday	5 Placidus	1	6 17	24	12 46	☽ h stationary	11 6	165	44	23
Monday	6 Fides	2	6 59	8	1 43	♂ ♀ 4 ♀ rises 5 27	12 6	175	43	24
Tuesday	7 Amelia	3	7 43	22	2 40	☽ in per. 7* ris. 7 21	12 6	195	41	25
Wednesday	8 Pelagius	4	8 46	6	3 39	Sirius rises 12 40	12 6	205	40	26
Thursday	9 Dionysius	4	9 43	19	4 38	♂ ♀ h rises 9 30	13 6	215	39	27
Friday	10 Gereon	5	10 35	2	5 36	☾ Alt. so. 6 41	13 6	225	38	28
Saturday	11 Burkhard	6	11 10	14	6 32	☽ 11. Ori.r. 10 13	13 6	245	36	29

41] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 10 min.

Sunday	12 Veritas	7	morn.	26	7 27	♂ sets 7 11	13 6	255	35	30
Monday	13 Coloman	8	12 16	8	8 18	♀ gr. Hel. lat. north	14 6	265	34	0.
Tuesday	14 Fortunata	9	1 36	20	9 6	♂ ♀ 4 ♀ rises 1 59	14 6	285	32	2
Wednesday	15 Hedwig	10	2 49	2	9 54	♂ ♀ rises 2 40	14 6	295	31	3
Thursday	16 Gallus	11	3 59	14	10 40	Fomal south 9 26	14 6	305	30	4
Friday	17 Florentina	12	5 19	26	11 22	☽ ♀ Arc.s. 7 58	14 6	315	29	5
Saturday	18 St. Luke, ev.	1	sets	♂	8 12	10	☽ 18. h rises 8 0	15 6	325	28

42] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 10 hours 52 min.

Sunday	19 Ptolomy	1	6 12	20	12 50	♀ Antares se. 7 10	15 6	345	26	7
Monday	20 Felicianus	2	6 50	2	1 31	Marcab. south 9 22	15 6	355	25	8
Tuesday	21 Ursula	3	7 30	15	2 11	♂ ♀ ♂ sets 7 0	15 6	365	24	9
Wednesday	22 Cordula	4	8 40	28	2 52	♀ rises 2 59	15 6	385	22	10
Thursday	23 Severinus	4	9 35	11	3 36	☽ in apogee	16 6	395	21	11
Friday	24 Salome	5	10 37	24	4 16	○ enters ☽	16 6	405	20	12
Saturday	25 Crispin	6	11 43	8	4 59	♀ rises 1 29	16 6	415	19	13

43] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 36 min.

Sunday	26 Amandus	6	morn.	22	5 39	☽ 26. Sir. ri. 11 32	16 6	425	18	14
Monday	27 Sabina	7	12 51	6	6 26	☽ h rises 7 33	16 6	435	17	15
Tuesday	28 Simon Jud.	8	1 54	20	7 12	Orion rises 9 10	16 6	455	15	16
Wednesday	29 Zwinglius	9	2 49	4	7 59	♀ rises 3 10	16 6	465	14	17
Thursday	30 Serapion	9	3 39	19	8 49	Altair sets 11 54	16 6	475	13	18
Friday	31 Reformation	10	4 25	4	9 40	Procyon ris. 10 56	16 6	485	12	19

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 4th, at 5 o'clock in the evening; cool and pleasant.

Last quarter the 11th, at 9 o'clock 29 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

New moon the 18th, at 7 o'clock 31 min. in the evening; clear and cool.

First quarter the 26th, at 11 o'clock 54 min. in the evening; clear and frosty.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d cloudy; 3d, 4th rain; 5th, 6th changeable; 7th, 8th, 9th clear; 10th, 11th, 12th pleasant; 13th, 14th, 15th cloudy; 16th, 17th rain; 18th, 19th, 20th clear; 21st, 22d stormy; 23d, 24th, 25th changeable; 26th, 27th rain; 28th, 29th, clear; 30th, 31st pleasant.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg

6

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Mercer	6	Lawrence	6	Blair	13
Fulton	6	Lackawanna	6	Carbon	13
Lycoming	6	Greene	6	Perry	27
York	6	Washington	13	Chester	27
Allegheny	6	Northampton	13		

The Law of Public Sales.

In sale by auction there are three parties, viz: The owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer, and a portion of the public. The articles must be sold without reserve, and unless the vendor reserve one bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one else bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards suit was brought against the vendor by the highest bidder for the article, and it was decided that he, the plaintiff, was the highest outside bidder entitled to the article against the vendor. So, also, if any article is struck off to a person, and it is afterward ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud, by bidding himself, or had puffers, it was held both by the courts of England, and so repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that the purchaser could not be held, but the purchaser as soon as he discovers the fraud practiced on him must return or tender the article to the vendor.

—Cold water off of wild cherry bark drank will cure night sweats.



Where to Plant an Orchard.

There has been considerable discussion of late as to the best site of setting out an apple orchard—and we may add a peach orchard also. From our own knowledge of this subject, and from what we have learned from others, and what we have seen in passing through regions where the apple was a crop of much importance, we should undoubtedly select a northern exposure. Leading apple growers, we are assured, agree to this. We do not say that apples will not do well in valleys or southern exposures, but not uniformly so well by any means. Any one who does not know and is desirous to be informed, should understand that uniformity of temperature and retardation in budding are almost everything in preserving the health and promoting the productiveness of almost any fruit tree. An orchard planted—say in this latitude—on a hillside with a full northern exposure always stands the winter and is almost unfailingly productive. While, on the other hand, that with a southern exposure, planted in valleys, or protected by belts or trees, is liable to constant changes of temperature, buds early, and is subject to the visitation of late frosts, which generally prevail only in low situations, and to the constant destructions of the crop. It may be just as well for those who may contemplate the setting out of an orchard the coming spring to bear this in mind. All of us desire to know the surest way to success in the cultivation of any crop, and this is unquestionably the surest way in apple growing, and in peach growing, too.

—Chloride of lime sprinkled about a place will drive away the rats, mice, and insects. Bits of broken glass and plaster of Paris will effectually stop up rat-holes.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h	Moons Place. m	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h	SUN sets. m	O. days h m
Saturday	1 All Saints	11	5 10	18,10	32	♀ rises 3 15	16	6	50	5 10 20
44]	21st Sunday after Trinity.	John 4.				Days' length 10 hours 18 min.				
Sunday	2 All Souls	12	5 56	2 11	28	☽ sets 6 50	16	6	51	5 9 21
Monday	3 Theophilus	1	rises	16	morn.	☽ 3. Ori. se. 8 48	16	6	52	5 8 22
Tuesday	4 Charlotte	2	6 22	0	1 40	☽ in per. ☽ ☽ Supe.	16	6	53	5 7 23
Wednesday	5 Malachi	2	7 35	13	2 29	☽ ☽ h 24 rises 12 58	16	6	54	5 6 24
Thursday	6 Leonard	3	8 40	26	3 29	h rises 7 9	16	6	56	5 4 25
Friday	7 Engelbert	4	9 46	9	4 28	Marcab. south 8 14	16	6	57	5 3 26
Saturday	8 Cecilia	5 10	52	21	5 24	♀ rises 3 25	16	6	58	5 2 27
45]	22d Sunday after Trinity.	Math. 18.				Days' length 10 hours 2 min.				
Sunday	9 Theodore	5 11	55	3	6 16	☽ 9. Sir. ri. 10 39	16	6	59	5 1 28
Monday	10 Mart. Luther	6	morn.	15	7 6	☽ ☽ sets 6 41	16	7	0	5 0 29
Tuesday	11 Melanchton	7 12	40	27	7 52	☽ ☽ 24 rises 12 44	16	7	1	4 59 30
Wednesday	12 Jonas	8	1 29	8	8 38	Androm. so. 8 48	16	7	2	4 58 31
Thursday	13 Winebert	9	2 22	20	9 23	☽ Nep. ☽ in Perih.	16	7	3	4 57 N.
Friday	14 Levin	10	3 29	2	10 9	☽ ♀ ♀ rises 3 40	15	7	4	4 56 2
Saturday	15 Leopold	11	4 29	14	10 49	☽ h rises 6 52	15	7	5	4 55 3
46]	23d Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 22.				Days' length 9 hours 48 min.				
Sunday	16 Ottomar	12	5 37	27	11 29	☽ in Perihelion	15	7	6	4 54 4
Monday	17 Alpheus	1	sets	10	12 10	☽ 17. ☽ sets 6 30	15	7	7	4 53 5
Tuesday	18 Gelasius	1	5 51	23	12 59	☽ ☽ 7* so. 12 8	15	7	8	4 52 6
Wednesday	19 Elizabeth	2	6 42	6	1 39	☽ in apogee ☽ ☽	14	7	9	4 51 7
Thursday	20 Amos	3	7 42	20	2 14	☽ rises 12 12	14	7	10	4 50 8
Friday	21 Off. V. Mary	4	8 50	4	2 59	Fomal south 6 1	14	7	11	4 49 9
Saturday	22 Alphonsus	4	9 51	18	3 39	♀ rises 3 51	14	7	12	4 48 10
47]	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Matth. 9.				Days' length 9 hours 36 min.				
Sunday	23 Clement	5 10	40	2	4 22	☽ enters ☽	13	7	12	4 48 11
Monday	24 Chrisogenes	6 11	29	17	5 8	☽ rises 6 31	13	7	13	4 47 12
Tuesday	25 Catharine	7	morn.	0	5 54	☽ 25. Rig. ri. 7 31	13	7	14	4 46 13
Wednesday	26 Conrad	7 12	8	12	6 40	☽ ☽ 24 ☽	13	7	15	4 45 14
Thursday	27 Josaphat	8	1 16	29	7 28	☽ rises 11 38	12	7	16	4 44 15
Friday	28 Guntherus	9	2 22	13	8 18	Sirius rises 9 28	12	7	17	4 43 16
Saturday	29 Saturn	10	3 29	27	9 11	☽ ♀ rises 3 58	12	7	17	4 43 17
48]	1st Sunday in Advent.	Matth. 21.				Days' length 9 hours 24 min.				
Sunday	30 St. Andrew	11	4 34	11,10	7	Wega sets 10 52	11	7	18	4 42 18

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 3d, at 3 o'clock 36 min. in the morning; rainy and stormy.

Last quarter the 9th, at 6 o'clock 12 min. in the evening; clear and frosty.

New moon the 17th, at 1 o'clock 11 min. in the afternoon; rain.

First quarter the 25th, at 5 o'clock 15 min. in the evening; clear and cold.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d changeable; 4th, 5th, 6th pleasant; 7th, 8th rain; 9th, 10th, 11th clear; 12th, 13th cloudy, rain; 14th, 15th, 16th pleasant; 17th, 18th 19th, changeable; 20th, 21st cloudy; 22d, 23d, 24th clear; 25th, 26th, 27th snow; 28th, 29th clear, cold; 30th changeable.

GENERAL ELECTION	4
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SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia	17
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Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Lebanon	3	Westmoreland	10	Somerset	10
Schuylkill	3	Mifflin	10	Lancaster	17
Crawford	10	Wyoming	10	Luzerne	17
Berks	10	Lehigh	10	Dauphin	17
Huntingdon	10	Clearfield	10	Tioga	24
Susquehanna	10	Cameron	10	Clarion	24
Cumberland	10	Erie	10	Centre	24
Adams	10	Northumberland	10	Venango	24

Weight of Eggs.

Light Brahmans and partridge Cochins, 7 to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping, from 80 to 100 per annum, often-times more, if kept well. Dark Brahmans, 8 to the lb. and about 70 per annum. Black, white, and buff Cochins, 8 to the lb.; 100 is a large yield per annum. Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the lb. lay 150 per annum; non-sitters. La Fleche, 7 to the lb. lay 130 per annum; non-sitters. Black Spanish, 7 to the lb. lay 150 per annum. Dominiques, 9 to the lb. lay 130 per annum. Games, 9 to the lb. lay 130 per annum. Creveœurs, 7 to the lb. lay 150 per annum. Leg horns, 9 to the lb. lay from 150 to 200 per annum. Hamburgs, 9 to the lb. lay 170 per annum. Polish, 9 to the lb. lay 150 per annum. Bantams, 16 to the lb. lay 60 per annum. Turkeys, eggs 5 to the lb. lay from 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks, eggs vary greatly with different species, from 5 to 6 to the lb. and from 14 to 25 per annum. Geese, 4 to the lb. lay 20 per annum. Guineas, 11 to the lb. lay 60 per annum.



Thanksgiving.

What time the latest flower hath bloomed,
The latest bird hath southward flown;
When silence weaves o'er garnered sheaves
Sweet idylls in our northern zone;
When scattered children rest beside
The hearth, and hold the mother's hand,—
Then rolls Thanksgiving's ample tide
Of fervent praise across the land.

And through the autumn stillness broods
Where spring was glad with song and stir,
Though summer's grace leave little trace
On fields that smiled at sight of her,
Still glow the sunset's altar-fire,
With crimson flame and heart of gold.
And faith uplifts, with strong desire
And deep content, the hymns of old.

We bless our God for wondrous wealth,
Through all the bright benignant year;
For shower and rain, for ripened grain;
For gift and guerdon, far and near.
We bless the ceaseless Providence
That watched us through the peaceful days,
That led us home, or brought us thence,
And kept us in our various ways.

And if the hand so much that gave
Hath something taken from our store,
If caught from sight, to heaven's pure light,
Some precious ones are here no more,
We still adore the Friend above,
Who, while earth's road grows steep and dim,
Yet comforts us, in tender love,
And holds our darlings close to him.

Thanks then, O God! from sea to sea
Let every wind the anthem bear!
And hearts be rife, through toil and strife,
With joyful praise and grateful prayer.
Our fathers' God, their children sing
The grace they sought through storm and sun
Our harvest tribute here we bring,
And end it with, "Thy will be done!"

DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m h m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Monday	1 Longinus	12	5 40	21 11 16	☽ ♀ rises 4 3 ☽	11 7 19 4 41 19				
Tuesday	2 Candidus	1	rises ☽ 7	morn. ☽ 2. ☽ in perigee	11 7 19 4 41 20					
Wednesday	3 Fr. Xavier	1	5 48	20 12 42	☽ h h rises 5 36	10 7 20 4 40 21				
Thursday	4 Barbara	2	6 40	3 1 40	Regulus ri. 1 16 ☽	10 7 20 4 40 22				
Friday	5 Abigail	3	7 37	16 2 33	☽ ☽ ☽ gr. Hel. lat. n.	9 7 21 4 39 23				
Saturday	6 St. Nicholas	4	8 33	29 3 21	☽ gr. Hel. lat. south	9 7 21 4 39 24				

49] 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 21. Days' length 9 hours 16 min.

Sunday	7 Agathon	5 9 32	☽ 11	4 19 ♀ rises 4 12	87 22 4 38 25
Monday	8 Cone. V. M.	5 10 28	☽ 23	5 17 ☽ 4 4 rises 10 51	87 22 4 38 26
Tuesday	9 Joachim	6 11 25	☽ 5	6 15 ☽ 9. Ori. ri. 6 18	77 23 4 37 27
Wednesday	10 Judith	7 morn.	☽ 17	7 13 ☽ h south 12 0	77 23 4 37 28
Thursday	11 Barsabas	8 12 24	☽ 29	8 6 Sirius rises 8 22	67 23 4 37 29
Friday	12 Ottilia	9 1 26	☽ 11	8 52 ☽ h ☽ 7* south 7 20	67 24 4 36 30
Saturday	13 Lucy	10 2 28	☽ 23	9 36 Arietis so. 8 36 ☽	57 24 4 36 D

50] 3d Sunday in Advent. Matth. 11. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.

Sunday	14 Nicasius	11 3 58	☽ 5 10 24	☽ ♀ rises 4 24	57 25 4 35 2
Monday	15 Ignatius	12 4 57	☽ 18 11	8 Rigel south 11 37	47 25 4 35 3
Tuesday	16 Ananias	1 5 59	☽ 1 11	50 ☽ in apogee	47 25 4 35 4
Wednesday	17 Emberday	1 sets	☽ 15	12 39 ☽ 17. ☽ gr. dis. ea.	37 25 4 35 5
Thursday	18 Arnold	2 5 40	☽ 29	1 21 ☽ ☽ ♀ sets 5 20 ☽	37 25 4 35 6
Friday	19 Abraham	3 6 42	☽ 13	1 59 ☽ ☽ h south 11 35	27 25 4 35 7
Saturday	20 Ammon	3 7 43	☽ 28	2 40 ☽ rises 10 10	27 25 4 35 8

51] 4th Sunday in Advent. John 1. Days' length 9 hours 8 min.

Sunday	21 St. Thomas	4 8 43	☽ 12	3 24 ☽ ent. ☽ Shortest Day	17 26 4 34 9
Monday	22 Beata	4 9 44	☽ 27	4 12 ☐ ☉ ☽ Winter com.	17 25 4 35 10
Tuesday	23 Dagobert	5 10 45	☽ 11	4 54 ♀ rises 4 48	17 25 4 35 11
Wednesday	24 Adam, Eve	6 11 49	☽ 25	5 40 ☽ Regul. se. 9 1	7 25 4 35 12
Thursday	25 Christmas	7 morn.	☽ 9	6 26 ☽ 25. ☽ station.	7 25 4 35 13
Friday	26 Stephen	7 12 58	☽ 23	7 9 Wega sets 8 54 ☈	17 25 4 35 14
Saturday	27 John, Evan.	8 1 44	☽ 7	7 54 Sirius rises 7 30	17 25 4 35 15

52] Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.

Sunday	28 H. Innocents	9 2 49	☽ 20	8 43 ☽ sets 9 41	27 25 4 35 16
Monday	29 Noah	10 3 56	☽ 3	9 44 ☽ ☽ h south 11 2	27 24 4 36 17
Tuesday	30 David	11 5 4	☽ 16	10 46 ☽ in Perihelion ☽ h	37 24 4 36 18
Wednesday	31 Sylvester	12 6 12	☽ 28	11 45 ☽ in per. ☽ in apo.	37 24 4 36 19

SATURN is on the 12th in Opposition with the Sun and shines the whole night.

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 2d, at 1 o'clock 59 min. in the afternoon; rain or snow.

Last quarter the 9th, at 6 o'clock 30 min. in the morning; cold and stormy.

New moon the 17th, at 8 o'clock 24 min. in the morning; cold rain.

First quarter the 25th, at 8 o'clock 21 min. in the morning; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d mild; 3d, 4th cloudy, snow; 5th, 6th mild; 7th, 8th changeable; 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th clear; 14th, 15th cloudy; 16th, 17th, 18th rain; 19th, 20th, 21st cold; 22d, 23d changeable; 24th, 25th snow; 26th, 27th 28th clear; 29th, 30th, 31st cold.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Butler	1 Jefferson	8
Bucks	1 Beaver	1 Potter	8
Armstrong	1 Bedford	1 Elk	15
Indiana	1 Cambria	1 Sullivan	15
Bradford	1 Warren	1 Montour	15
Allegheny	1 Wayne	1 M'Kean	15
Fayette	1 Montgomery	1 Pike	15
Franklin	1 Lycoming	1 Union	15
Delaware	1 Clinton	8 Monroe	22
Columbia	1 Snyder	8 Forest	22
Juniata	1 Northampton	8	

To Stop the Flow of Blood.

Housekeepers, merchants and others in handling knives, tools and other sharp instruments, very frequently receive severe cuts, from which blood flows profusely, and oftentimes endangers life itself. Blood may be made to cease flowing, as follows: Take the fine dust of tea, at all times accessible and easily obtained, and bind it close to the wound. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions would save much agitation of mind while running for the surgeon.

—A new composition used to prevent wood from warping or shrinking, and which can be applied to the felloes of wheels to prevent the loosening of tires, as well as to buckets or casks which are to stand in the sun, is composed of one gallon of linseed oil, four ounces of common salt, two ounces of saltpetre, and one pint of turpentine, to be thoroughly mixed and applied to the wood while hot.



A Valuable Table.

The following tables are of interest. They are from the report made by the Tariff Commission, and were used during the recent session of Congress in the course of a speech in the interest of protection. The dates are calculated from 1876.

AGE.

United States, dating from the Declaration of Independence.....	years.	100
United Kingdom, dating from William the Conqueror.....		800
France, dating from Charlemagne.....		1,100
Germany, " " " "		1,100
Austria, " " " "		1,100
Russia, dating from Peter the Great.....		350

POPULATION.

United States.....	50,150 000
Great Britain.....	34,505 000
France.....	37,166 000
Germany.....	45,387 000
Russia.....	82,400 000
Austria.....	39,175 000

WEALTH.

United States	\$55,000,000,000
Great Britain.....	45,000,000,000
France.....	40,000,000,000
Germany.....	25,000,000,000
Russia.....	15,000,000,000
Austria	14,000,000,000

DEBT.

United States.....	\$1,800,000,000
Great Britain.....	3,800,000,000
France.....	4,000,000,000
Germany.....	90,000,000
Russia.....	2,000,000,000
Austria.....	2,000,000,000

EXPENSE.

United States.....	\$257,000,000
Great Britain	415,000,000
France.....	650,000,000
Germany.....	150,000,000
Russia.....	600,000,000
Austria	370,000,000

PRODUCTION.

United States—Agriculture.....	\$7,500,000,000
Manufactures.....	8,000,000,000
Great Britain—Agriculture.....	1,200,000,000
Manufactures.....	4,000,000,000
France—Agriculture.....	2,000,000,000
Manufactures.....	2,500,000,000
Germany—Agriculture.....	1,800,000,000
Manufactures.....	2,000,000,000
Russia—Agriculture.....	2,000,000,000
Manufactures.....	1,300,000,000
Austria—Agriculture.....	1,000,000,000
Manufactures.....	1,500,000,000



A Thrilling Story of Suffering and Heroism.

The thrilling story of the sufferings and heroism of the Dustan family of Haverhill, Mass., belongs to the long remembered and oft rehearsed host of border adventures of the early days of New England, which for generations formed the staple of chimney corner stories.

It is a tale of the days when parties of Indians, often accompanied by French partisans as daring and enduring as the redmen themselves, dashed down on the outlying New England towns, filling all with fire and havoc. They were, indeed, days when every man and every woman carried their lives in their hands, and any moment might be that of a struggle against overwhelming odds.

As the long Winter was passing away, and all looked hopefully to the coming Spring, a

party of Indians made a descent upon the farms lying around the thriving town of Haverhill. Before the country could be roused to offer any organized resistance, the fierce invaders had killed many of the settlers, and were hurrying off thirty-nine persons as prisoners, after having given to the flames a dozen houses, whose burning timbers lit up the landscape far and wide with their lurid glare.

In the midst of the noise and devastation, there lay, helpless, in one of the houses a poor, sick woman—Hannah Dustan by name. She was just recovering from a severe illness, and was attended by a poor, but faithful friend—Mary Neff.

Hannah Dustan was the mother of eight children, whose ages varied from two years to

Agricultural Almanac.

seventeen, and a babe, a week old, nestled tremblingly to her breast.

The distracted husband rushed wildly toward his home at the first noise of the firing, and, to his horror and dismay, he saw a party of Indians coming toward the cabin at the same moment.

Hastily summoning his children together, he bade them fly for their lives, and he then hastened to succor his poor wife; but, to his horror and dismay, the Indians had now got so near to the dwelling that, utterly despairing of being of any use to her, he seized his rifle, sprang on his horse, and hastened after his children, resolving to protect them to the death.

The Indians soon opened fire on him. The arrows whistled like hail around his head, but he calmly loaded and fired as fast as he could, retreating with his children all the time, but keeping his face to the foe, and hurrying the little ones to their utmost.

At last they managed to reach a small stone building, and carefully barricaded themselves within. We must now return to the poor wife.

When the Indians neared the house, the poor nurse tried to escape with the new-born infant, but soon fell into their hands. The monsters then entered the cabin, and forced Mrs. Dustan to rise.

Half-dead with pain and fright, she rose and sank fainting into a chair by the chimney, while the redskins began to rifle the habitation of every little valuable.

They were then led away with some dozen other captives, and the house burned to the ground.

They had not gone many yards, when one of their brutal captors snatched the infant from the nurse's arms and dashed its brains out against a tree.

Many poor women were unable to keep pace with the savage crew; these poor souls were immediately slain and left for the birds and beasts to prey upon.

Hannah Dustan and her nurse managed by superhuman exertions to keep up with their captors for about twelve miles that day, and

continued on the march without any sensible damage to their health for about one hundred and fifty miles, that being about the distance that the savages traversed during the ensuing few days.

As soon as they had arrived at the Indian village, the chief, who had captured them, laid claim to Hannah Dustan and Mary Neff.

The Indian family to whose share they had fallen, consisted of twelve persons—two stout men, three women and seven children.

The family now started with their captives for the chief town of the tribe, intending to make them run the gantlet there—this being the customary manner of receiving a captive into the town.

But Fate willed that these heroic women were not to be subjected to this fresh indignity.

One night as they were on the march, Hannah quietly awakened her companion in captivity, and, seizing the arms of the sleeping braves, they proceeded to kill the savages. They then deliberately scalped the whole of them, and made their way back to the settlement.

For cutting off the scalps of the wretches they received fifty pounds from the General Assembly of the province, as a recompense for their actions, besides which they received many presents of congratulations from their private friends.

Colonel Nicolson, the Governor of Maryland, hearing of their brave action sent them a very generous token of his favor, and of the high appreciation he had of their bravery.

The meeting between husband and wife after their terrible separation was touching in the extreme, Mary Neff standing by and shedding tears of joy and thankfulness.

—One of the best things in the world to give a horse, after he has been driven, is a quart of oatmeal stirred in a pail of water. It refreshes and strengthens him, relieves his immediate thirst, and prepares his stomach for more solid food. So says a person after twenty years' trial of it.

Agricultural Almanac.

Anecdotes.

A Hard Witness.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly. "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the Court make the—"

"I have, Jedge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer: "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten."

"Your Honor—"

"It's fact, Jedge, I'm under oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer arose, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table, and said:

"Will you tell the Court what you know about this case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name!"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this case. His name's Smith."

"Your Honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the Judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, Jedge, hain't I been doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away. I'm ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"

"No, sir; I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever Friends."

He's an old-line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer, in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up—"

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box."

Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he ain't the thick-headedest cuss I ever laid eyes on."

A Little Fellow came up to his mother the other morning, and with great earnestness said: "Mother, I saw something run across the kitchen floor this morning, and it hadn't any legs, either; what do you suppose it was?" The mother's curiosity was excited at the apparent strangeness of the supposed animal, and not knowing what else to say, she said she supposed it was a worm, or something of that sort, she did not know what. Having for some time enjoyed his mother's inability to solve the problem, he said, "It was some water."

One Afternoon a Stranger, observing a crowd of people entering a church, approached a man of gloomy aspect, who was standing near the entrance, and asked: "Is this a funeral?" "Funeral? No!" was the sepulchral answer, "It's a wedding." "Excuse me," added the stranger; "but I thought, from your serious looks, that you might be a hired mourner." "No," returned the man, with a weary look in his eyes. "I'm a son-in-law of the bride's mother."

An Aged Colored Man was hastening home from church, and was asked why he was in so great a hurry. "O, nothin' partiklar, Boss," was his answer; "on'y I jess heerd at de Confrunce dat Sam Johnson's fell f'm grace, an' I thought I'd get right home's soon's I could'n lock up my chickens; that's all."

George Washington never told a lie and he got to be President of the Republic. But times have changed now. George couldn't be elected to the Legislature in any state if he lived in these times.

Agricultural Almanac.

Thad Stevens' Hair.

John L. Thomas, ex-Congressman, tells this good story about the great commoner of Pennsylvania: When I was in Congress I used to be a frequenter of the room of Thad Stevens. One day, while talking together, a visitor entered unexpectedly. She was a tall, raw-boned woman, with ox-bow spectacles on the bridge of her nose and a bulky green gingham umbrella. She handed Mr. Stevens a card with the words: "Abigail Meechan, Kennebunkport, Me," and said:

"Do I have the honor of beholding the Hon. Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania?"

Somewhat embarrassed, Mr. Stevens acknowledged his identity and asked his visitor to be seated.

"Thank you, no," was the reply, "but I wish to say, sir, that in my quiet home down East I have heard of your glorious efforts in behalf of the emancipated slave, of your heroic treatment of the Southern question, and of your undying hostility to the enemies of my country, and I have traveled hither, sir, to ask the privilege of shaking your hand."

She shook it.

"Now, sir, I have one more favor to ask. It is a souvenir of this interview—I wish to take home with me, if I may be so bold as to ask it, a lock of the great commoner's hair."

Old Thad was for a moment more embarrassed than I ever saw him before; then he smiled faintly; he put his hand to his scalp-lock and, lifting his brown wig bodily, laid it upon the table, leaving his pate as bald as a billiard ball. "There is every hair on my head, madam; make your own choice of a lock."

Need it be added that the woman did it?

A Lawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined to perplex her, and said: "Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment with pleasure, sir, if I were not on oath."

Effective Speeches.

One of those individuals who are in the habit of inflicting twaddle on the Sunday Schools they visit, if invited by a too credulous superintendent to speak, once received a back set as follows: "Children," he said, "My name is John Smith. I am from New York, and on my way to Chicago, and I thought I would stop and tell you if you did not love the Lord Jesus, you would all go down to hell.—Now let us see if you can remember what I have told you. What is my name?"

"John Smith."

"Where did I come from?"

"New York."

"Where am I going?"

"To hell," the children shouted. It will be seen from the above it is well to be perfectly clear in your illustrations, especially to the infant class. Said a speaker, "Children, there was a little boy who used to swear and fight, who learned to love Jesus, and by and by died and went to heaven. Now, children, what must we do to go to heaven?" "Swear and fight," was the instant reply.

A Couple of Young Fellows went out fishing the other day, and on returning were going past a farm house and felt hungry. They yelled to the farmer's daughters: "Girls, have you any buttermilk?" The reply was gently wafted back to their ears: "Yes, but we keep it for our own calves." The boys calculated that they had business away—and they went.

A Class in School was reciting in natural history. Said the teacher: "Can any boy name to me any animal of the order Edentata—that is, a front tooth, toothless animal?" A boy, whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark, replied: "I can." "Well, what is the animal?" "My grandmother!" replied the boy, in great glee.

At a Revival in a colored church, an old colored woman exclaimed: "Glory, I'se just like sody-water, I'se bilin' over."

Agricultural Almanac.

Receipts.

For Croup, administer a teaspoonful of strong alum water; repeat the dose every fifteen minutes until free vomiting occurs. Put the feet and limbs in hot water, and then wrap up in flannel; place on the chest a poultice of cornmeal sprinkled with mustard. Beware of cold draughts. As the attack departs, administer a dose of magnesia, rhubarb, or castor oil. When the children are liable to croup, always keep the alum water solution ready on the wash-stand.—A teaspoonful of glycerine has been found also very efficacious; if the case is severe, give two teaspoonsful.

Rusks.—Thoroughly mix with one quart of sifted flour, loosely measured, two heaping teaspoonsful Horsford's Baking Powder, and one teaspoonful salt. Then mix the beaten yolks of three eggs with half a cupful butter and one cupful sugar. Now stir up the flour prepared as above, with water, making a dough of the proper consistency for bread; then add the eggs, butter and sugar, and mix well together. Form into little cakes and rub the tops with sugar and water mixed, and then sprinkle dry sugar over them. Bake immediately.

How to attain Long Life.—A distinguished German physician advises all who wish to attain a long life to swallow daily the juice of six or eight lemons. He believes that the citric acid will quickly dissolve and carry off the surplus of food and decaying matter, and almost indefinitely preserve health. The same end is attained, according to the testimony of many octogenarians, by drinking freely of buttermilk, as the lactic acid dissolves the lime, which old age has a surplus of.

How to treat the Rose Bush.—A covering of tobacco stems at the roots of a rose bush, to remain all winter, will prevent the ravage of all bugs which are foes of the plant, and is a sure death influence on the rose slug. When treated in this manner the bush produces a more vigorous rose, rich in color, because the roots are more capable of performing all the work nature designed them to do. In regions where segar-making is carried on extensively, roses ought to be raised in great perfection.

Quaker's Plum Pudding.—Take slices of light bread, spread thinly with butter, and lay in a pudding dish layers of this bread and raisins till within an inch of the top. Add five eggs well beaten and a quart of milk, and pour over the pudding; salt and spice to taste. Bake it twenty or twenty-five minutes, and eat with wine sauce. Before using the raisins boil them in a little water, and put it all in.

Sponge-Drops.—Beat four eggs to a stiff froth; then stir in one heaping cupful of sugar, and one cupful and a third of flour. One teaspoonful of baking powder should be thoroughly mixed with the flour. Flavor with lemon and drop from a dessert-spoon on buttered paper spread on tin plates. The oven should be hot, and the cakes will bake in a few minutes. They require watching, as they are very likely to brown too much.

An Excellent Ointment for Sores, Burns, &c..—Melt 2 pounds of sheep's tallow, stew in it a goodly quantity of the leaves of stramonium or Jamestown weed—commonly called gypsum weed—bruised, some of the inner rind of elder bushes; when the leaves are crisp strain through a cloth, add 4 oz. of rosin, 2 oz. of beeswax, heat until all are dissolved, and then cool it, and it can be boxed or kept in cakes for use.

Furniture Polish.—Take equal parts of sweet-oil, turpentine and vinegar mixed together and apply with sponge or woven cloth. Rub dry.

To cure Ivy Poisoning bathe the parts affected with sweet spirits of nitre. If the blisters be broken, so as to allow the nitre to penetrate the cuticle, more than a single application is rarely necessary; and even where it is only applied to the surface of the skin three or four times a day, there is rarely a trace of the poison left next morning.

Soft Gingerbread with Nuts.—One full cup of butter, two cups white sugar, worked together; one cup of good molasses, one cup of sweet milk, five cups of sifted flour, lightly measured, with one tablespoonful of ginger and two of cinnamon, both powdered. When all is well-beaten together, add the kernels from a pound of English walnuts, and bake in a flat pan.

To make Hamburg Bitters.—Grind to a coarse powder 2 ounces agaric, 5 ounces cinnamon, 4 ounces cassia buds, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce grains of paradise, 3 ounces quassia wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce cardamom seeds, 3 ounces gentian root, 3 ounces orange apples dried, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces orange peel; macerate with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons 95 per cent. alcohol, mixed with 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water; add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces acetic ether; color, brown.

Rhubarb Jelly.—Cut the rhubarb into pieces but do not peel it. Steam it till very soft. Lay it on a sieve to drain over night till the juice is all out, pressing it a little the last thing. To a pint of juice allow not quite a pound of sugar. Boil the juice and skim. Heat the sugar in the oven, then add to the boiling juice, and boil till it forms jelly when tried.

Sure Cure for Corns.—Take one-fourth cup of strong vinegar, crumb finely into it some bread. Let stand half an hour, or until it softens into a good poultice. Then apply, on retiring at night. In the morning the soreness will be gone, and the corn can be picked out. If the corn is a very obstinate one, it may require two or more applications to effect a cure.

For Worms put an egg-shell in the oven and let it dry thoroughly, being careful not to let it scorch. When dry make a powder of it and mix it with syrup. Give a scant half teaspoonful before breakfast. In the evening—say at bedtime—give the child a mild purgative. Do this for two or three days, as the case may require.

How to Wash Dishes.—Fill a dish pan full of hot water and add half a cup of milk. It softens the hardest water, gives the dishes a clear, bright look, and preserves hands from rough skin or chapping, which comes from using soap. It cleans the greasiest dishes without leaving the water covered with scum.

To Make Meat Tender.—Cut the steaks the day before into slices about two inches thick, rub them over with a small quantity of soda; wash off next morning, cut into suitable thickness, and cook as you choose. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, etc. Try it, all who love delicious, tender dishes of meat.

Velvet Cream.—Two tablespoonsfuls of gelatin dissolved in a half-tumbler of water; one pint of rich cream; four tablespoonsfuls of sugar; flavor with sherry, vanilla extract or rose water. Put in molds and set on the ice. This is a delicious dessert and can be made in a few minutes. It may be served with or without cream.

To rid hen-roosts and pigeon-lofts of insects which prey upon the birds, put two ounces of sulphur of carbon in a bottle and hang it uncorked in the henry or dove-cote. Replenish once a week; the cost is small. It will not injure the fowls, and is said to be infallible.

To take Stains out of Mahogany Furniture use spirits of salts and salt of lemons, six parts of the former to one of the latter; mix, and put a few drops on the stains, then rub until the stain is removed.

Agricultural Almanac.

Blackberry Wine.—3 quarts juice, 1 quart cold water, 3 pounds white sugar: Put these into a jug, leave out the cork; place over the top a piece of lace. The jug must be full so in working the impurities are cast off. Set in the cellar. In spring draw off.

Boiled Horse Radish.—Split the roots and cut them into rather small pieces. Boil them until tender in slightly salted water with a tablespoonful of vinegar added to it. Serve in a hot dish with drawn butter sauce poured over them. This is a wholesome dish.

For Dyspepsia, pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonsfuls of unslaked lime; let stand a few minutes, bottle and cork, and when clear it is ready for use; put three tablespoonsfuls in a cup of milk, and drink at any time, usually before meals.

For Diseases of the Lungs.—Procure at a drug store some white turpentine; take in the mouth a bit the size of a pea; swallow the slowly dissolving substance and when it is quite soft swallow the lump. The same remedy is excellent for a cold.

Imperial Drink.—Put half ounce of cream of tartar, the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonsfuls of sifted sugar into a jug and pour over it a quart of boiling water. Cover till cold.

Grained or Varnished Wood Work may be restored to its former good looks by applying turpentine and linseed oil, in equal parts of each, well mixed together and rubbed in with a silk or woollen cloth.

An agreeable Remedy for Costiveness is the free use of ripe tomatoes at meals. A remedy of equal efficiency is cracked wheat boiled soft as rice, and eaten mainly at two meals of the day, with butter and molasses.

A Tin Cup of Vinegar on the stove where onions are boiling will prevent all disagreeable odor.

A Bit of Economy is to save the peel of oranges; dry it and grate it for flavoring mince pies and orange cakes, and custard also. If it is dried perfectly and kept in a dry closet there is no danger of its becoming musty.

For Chilblains, take a piece of lime the size of your double fist; put it in warm water and soak the feet in it, as warm as it can be borne, for half an hour.

For a Scald or Burn, apply immediately pulverized charcoal and oil. Lamp oil will do, but linseed is better. The effect is marvelous.

To Remove Warts get a little bullock gall, and keep it in a bottle, rub a little on the wart two or three times a day, and in a short time they will disappear.

Toothache may be speedily ended by the application of a small bit of cotton saturated with ammonia to the defective tooth.

Hoarseness may be relieved by using the white of an egg thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

A tablespoonful of Carbolic Acid in two gallons of water is said to prove as destructive to the currant worm and rose bug as hellebore.

A Simple Cure for Dyspepsia is to swallow a tea-cupful of hot water every morning before breakfast; it is the prescription of a German doctor.

To Cure Insect Bites stir enough common salt into the yolk of a good egg to make it sufficiently thin for a plaster to be kept on the bitten part.

To relieve Neuralgia and Toothache apply bruised or grated horse-radish to the wrist.

For a Bad Cold in the Head snuff water in which a little camphor has been dissolved.

To brighten Silver Spoons darkened by acids or boiled eggs, rub them with a little moistened salt.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY, AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

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The Head and Face — ARIES.

Arms,

 GEMINI.

Heart,

 LEO.

Reins,

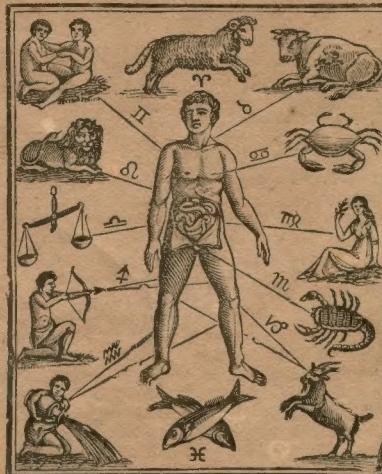
 LIBRA.

Thighs,

 SAGITTARIUS.

Legs,

 AQUARIUS.



The Feet — PISCES.

Neck,

 TAURUS.

Breast,

 CANCER.

Bowels,

 VIRGO.

Secrets,

 SCORPIO.

Knees.

 CAPRICORN.

Short Almanac for the Year 1884,
Being a Bissextile or Leap Year, and the 108th of American Independence.

JAN.							MAY							SEP.							Sect.										
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